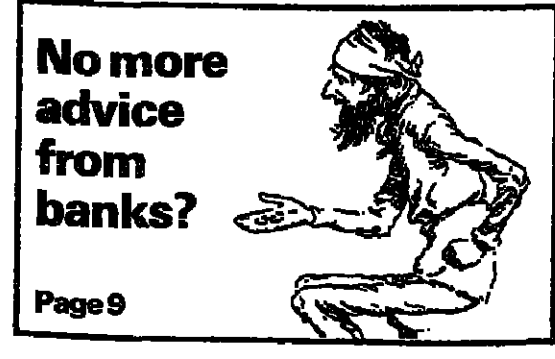


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SECOND EDITION

PLO claims credit for killing

Israeli gunned down in Gaza

By BRADLEY BURSTON
Jerusalem Post Reporter
GAZA. — A member of Moshav Melilot in the western Negev, Jafri Garusi, was shot to death early yesterday morning in the northern part of the Gaza Strip.
The PLO's "Force 17" has taken responsibility. In a communiqué released in Beirut, the terror group claimed that "an agent of the Mossad" had been shot to death. Force 17 at one time was Yasser Arafat's personal military unit.
Early yesterday morning, Garusi and his son took a taxi to the Sajiya intersection in the northern Gaza Strip to take women workers back to their farm. As the workers entered the car, Garusi, standing alongside, was shot at close range, apparently by a man with a 9mm. pistol. The bullet passed through his body and lodged in the door of the taxi.
An IDF contingent not far from the scene administered first aid to Garusi, sealed off roads and searched for the killer. Garusi was then flown by an IDF rescue helicopter to Tel Hashomer Hospital, where he was pronounced dead on arrival.
Yesterday afternoon, Garusi was buried in the Netivot cemetery.
Minister-without-Portfolio Yosef

Shapira represented the government at the burial, which was also attended by a large delegation of settlers from the Katif Bloc in southern Gaza.
Following the funeral, 15 members of Meir Kahane's Kach party demonstrated at the entrance to Netivot, marching later to a local factory where they allegedly beat Arab workers. Police arrested several suspects in connection with the incident.
On Sunday, Massoud Shushana, 64, of Netivot was stabbed while shopping in Gaza.
Yesterday's shooting was the latest in a series of terror-related incidents beginning with last week's escape of six members of the Islamic Jihad organization from the Gaza Jail. Tat-Aluf Shaika Erez, head of the Gaza Civil Administration, yesterday denied that the wave of terror was connected to the escape, and said that the incidents have no common denominator.
He also said that he would not advise Israelis to refrain from visiting Gaza, but stressed that "it was preferable" for visitors to arm themselves, travel in couples and to be on alert. (See "Fear and Rage" page four)

Eban probe feared set for anti-climax

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent
There is a real danger that the Eban Committee investigating the Pollard espionage affair will put out a diluted report, which will not be taken seriously by the government, the Knesset and the public, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned. This is because of deliberate leaks by two Likud members of the subcommittee and political differences on party lines among the members.
If this happens, the hard work of

the subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, chaired by Abba Eban will be wasted.
The committee is due to present its report either today or tomorrow to Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel, the full committee and the main personalities involved. Only part of the report will be made public.
The work of the subcommittee has been plagued by leaks from the outset, leaks traceable to David Magen



Double Portrait with a Glass of Wine, a rare early pastel by Marc Chagall, is to be auctioned at the Gordon Gallery in Tel Aviv on June 1. Post Art editor Meir Ronnen says the painting is of greater intrinsic interest than the later Chagall oil which fetched \$850,000 at Sotheby's auction in Jerusalem last Sunday: Chagall produced the work in his native Vitebsk in 1919; it shows the artist with his young bride, Bella. Shortly afterwards, Chagall was appointed head of the art school of Vitebsk. The pastel is expected to fetch in excess of \$120,000.

Walter Ruby from Moscow:

End of a press taboo

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
MOSCOW. — Prominent refusniks here are reacting with surprise to the publication in leading Soviet journals of articles critical of an anti-Semitic organization called Pomatz ("Memory").
But there are differences of opinion as to whether the breaking of a long-held taboo by the Soviet press — of never mentioning anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union — is a welcome sign of glasnost ("openness") or may actually anger ill for Soviet Jews.
Speaking of the publication in the Communist youth paper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, of an article concerning the extreme Russian nationalist anti-Semitic group Pomatz, refusnik Victor Brailovsky commented: "In 1980 I was incarcerated for four years for publishing an article about a similar anti-Semitic group. No such descriptions appear usually in the official Soviet press and the tone of the article is clearly condemnatory. Such a thing would have been unbelievable only one week ago."
However, Lev Sad, another long-time Jewish activist and a more pessimistic assessment. "The open publication of such articles gives encouragement to anti-Semites. Anti-Semitic readers will now have an address to which they can turn," he said.
Brailovsky, one of the most liberal and internationalist of the refusniks, says of glasnost, "Gorbachev may improve conditions for the Russian masses, but I see no place

In aftermath of Nafsu acquittal

Shin Bet out to prevent criminal probe of agents

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Shin Bet is applying strong pressure on the government not to launch a criminal investigation of Izat Nafsu's Shin Bet investigators, prompting ministers and senior officials to consider the possibility of establishing a judicial commission of inquiry, informed sources said yesterday.
The proposal for a judicial probe, discussed at several ministerial consultations yesterday, is expected to be brought to the inner cabinet meeting tomorrow.
Another possibility discussed yesterday between the head of the Shin Bet, Attorney-General Yosef Harish and former state comptroller Yitzhak Tunik is that the terms of reference and the statutory powers of the Tunik-Zamir commission will be expanded to include a specific examination of the Nafsu case. Ahuf (res) Zvi Zamir is a former head of the Mossad.
Harish said yesterday that he is "inclined" to instruct the police to launch an investigation of the Nafsu case, but senior legal sources said that the Shin Bet had impressed upon Harish the potential damage to the service of such a step, and that the attorney-general would await the formulation of the cabinet's policy on the matter.
The IDF will compensate Nafsu financially for the five and a half extra years which he spent in jail, IDF sources said yesterday.



The decision to compensate Nafsu was taken by the head of the IDF's Manpower Branch, Ahuf Matan Vilnai, yesterday afternoon. But it has not yet been decided whether Nafsu should draw retroactively the salary of lieutenant — his rank before his arrest in 1980 — or that of sergeant major, the rank he was demoted to in Sunday's Supreme Court decision. It is also not clear whether Nafsu is still formally in the army, since the Supreme Court did not revoke his 1981 expulsion from the IDF.
Prime Minister Shamir yesterday was said by aides to be against the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry, but "open to persuasion," Shamir said in Givat Shmuel

Glasnost passes by Kol Israel

Jerusalem Post Staff
The Soviet Union has stopped jamming Russian-language broadcasts to the USSR by the Voice of America, the BBC reported yesterday. The Soviets have previously stopped their jamming of the BBC's Russian broadcasts.
However, the new glasnost policy does not seem to extend to Israel Radio. "To my great sorrow, our broadcasts are still being jammed," Victor Grajewski, director of the radio's external services and foreign relations department, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.
Other language services from the BBC and VOA are also still being interfered with by the Soviet authorities.
An American Embassy official in Moscow said last night that the move was clearly political and not a technical difficulty. The cessation of jamming of the BBC broadcasts began several weeks ago.
This is the first time in seven years that VOA's Russian broadcasts can be clearly heard in the USSR. Jamming was resumed during the 1980 Solidarity uprising in Poland.

Gorbachev in Romania

BUCHAREST (Reuters). — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev arrived yesterday in Romania, a maverick ally whose waywardness has grown more obvious since Moscow started a course of renewal that has little parallel in Bucharest.
Tens of thousands of Romanians were brought to wave flags and cheer Gorbachev and President Nicolae Ceausescu as they stood in an open-top car and rode from the airport to

Herzog moots 'special new directives' for war on terror

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter
President Chaim Herzog, in a statement on the Nafsu judgment, said yesterday that there may be no alternative but to consider "setting special legal directives and principles regarding the war against terror, as in other countries in the Free World."
Herzog, pressed by reporters to comment on his earlier granting of a pardon to General Security Services (GSS) operatives who broke the law in the "Bus 300" case, said he never believed they had not erred. His prime motivation in granting the pardons then, he said, was to protect the security of the state, which would have been endangered if the GSS had collapsed. The pardons were not granted because the men were innocent.
"The opposite was the case," said

Herzog. "I insisted then that an investigation be conducted of GSS operations."
Herzog read out the prepared statement to the press at Beit Hanesani, and initially declined to answer any questions regarding action that might be taken against those in the GSS who were responsible for the injustice to the Circassian officer.
The president said that, while the need for clear directives was evident, it was up to the Knesset to set them.
He added that he felt shame that a person had been sitting unjustly in prison for years. "This is an undeniable wrong, and I am ashamed that such a thing could happen in Israel," he said.
Herzog said he was both proud and sad on the day the Supreme Court issued its verdict. "I am proud of the glorious judicial system, of the court that brought out the truth. I am

Total school strike Million kids at home today

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter
More than a million children will be kept at home today as teachers walk out of kindergartens, elementary, junior-high and high schools to protest against Treasury plans to slash the education budget by NIS 44 million.
Yesterday, Education Minister Yitzhak Navon painted a bleak picture of the education system, which he said was teetering on the brink of collapse, with pupils deprived of thousands of hours of vital teaching, in an appeal to the Prime Minister.
The letter from Navon made it clear — without actually saying so — that the education minister is in total sympathy with the action organized by the two teachers' unions, the Secondary Teachers' Association and the Histadrut Teachers' Union.
He told Premier Yitzhak Shamir: "The economic situation today does not warrant the serious and destructive blows that will be suffered by the education system if plans to cut (the budget) are carried out."
The effects would be "unprecedented" in the history of the country, he warned. Navon told the prime minister:
• Lessons will have to be cut by 89,000 hours, with elementary school children finishing school at 11 a.m.
(Continued on Back Page)

Tardy mail trips Kimche

Jerusalem Post Reporter
A new, yet familiar, culprit has emerged in the case of former Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche who was subpoenaed in the U.S. last week by the federal investigator into the Iran-Contra affair.
Kimche was warned by Cabinet Secretary Elyakim Rubinstein not to travel to the U.S. But the warning, in a letter sent through Israel's postal services, only reached Kimche's home after he was already in the U.S. It took five days to travel from Jerusalem to its destination in the Tel Aviv area.
The note was sent after Israeli and U.S. officials failed to agree on renewal of a previous agreement which assured that no subpoenas would be issued to the Israelis involved in the Iran-Contra affair.
A Washington court set aside the



subpoena and released Kimche, pending a new hearing scheduled for June 10. He is expected to return to Israel later this week.

EC ministers see ME parley 'frustrated'

BRUSSELS (Reuters). — European Community (EC) foreign ministers agreed yesterday there was no scope for any new peace initiatives in the Middle East as a result of an impasse in Israel over the issue of an international conference.
Diplomats said the 12 ministers unanimously agreed there was no point at present in following up a recent diplomatic mission to the area by Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, while reaffirming their support for a conference.
Diplomats quoted Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe as telling the meeting that the revived peace process had now reached a "point of frustration."

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The defence establishment has curtailed production of weapons expected to be decisive in a future war, because it has been pouring a fortune into the Lavi project. If it could replace the Lavi with F-16Cs which are just as good, it would have \$3 billion for other research, development and procurement programmes, an authoritative IDF military source said yesterday.
The source explained that the IDF's preferences were based on a study of the future battlefield. Experts analysed the trends in weapons development, what is likely to be around and what the IDF will need in 10 to 15 years.
"Those are the things that will produce a victory in a war. However, because of the Lavi, the most critical elements have been hit," he said.
For example, the Israeli Aircraft Industries has developed a missile which could "change the battlefield." To produce that change the

Shelving of fighter could release \$3b.

Vital weapons projects shelved because of Lavi

Air Force will need 1,000 such missiles." The IAI has the means to produce them, but the Air Force has funds for only 200-300 missiles in the next few years, the source said.
Another missile developed at Rafael (the Armaments Development Authority) "could make the difference in a land battle." A special plant has been built to produce the missile, but the authority is operating at only 40 per cent of its potential. At this rate, the army will have far too few to produce the desired change.
"Moreover, some research pro-

jects are progressing very slowly, because only few engineers are engaged in them and at some places, engineers are to be fired for lack of funds," the source continued.
The Lavi is not worth this cost. It is an excellent plane, but Air Force Commander Aluf Amos Lapidot told the cabinet last Wednesday that its capabilities are similar to the F-16C. But the Lavi will be 50 per cent more expensive than the American plane, when the cost of completing development and preparing the production line are taken into account.

The Lavi will even harm the Air Force, the IDF source indicated. Producing fewer than 100 Lavis would make a mockery of the entire project, because of the huge outlay involved. However, the Air Force doesn't want even that many. It cannot afford to have so many Lavis and is not going to dump F-15s, F-16s or even improved Phantoms to make room for the Lavi. (The improved Phantoms can undertake missions the Lavi is incapable of.)
Moreover, if the Air Force acquires Lavis, it will not have the money to buy the U.S.-developed

Advanced Tactical Fighter, to replace the F-15s, which will be 20 years old in the mid-1990s.
The Air Force must have 30 to 50 ATF's and the Americans now estimate their fly-away cost at \$35m.-\$36m. each.
The source ridiculed IAI claims that cancellation of the Lavi programme will lead to the dismissal of up to 10,000 workers and cost some \$1b.
More than half the items on the IDF's list of alternatives involve the IAI. Thus, some of the 5,000 workers now employed on the Lavi will shift to producing the new items. The other 15,000 IAI employees are not involved in the Lavi. They are working on the Astra, an anti-missile missile and other projects which will not be affected by cancellations of the Lavi. Thus, the source estimated, 30 to 40 per cent of those working on the Lavi will be fired and costs of cancelling the project will come up to no more than \$300m.-\$400m.

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מכרז לארץ

Filipinos spurn pro-Marcos bait

MANILA (Reuters). - The Philippines' right-wing opposition, fighting for political survival after a massive defeat in congressional elections, called for a new "People Power" revolt but failed to draw either popular or army support.

Opposition leaders gathered their forces Sunday in front of Manila's two main military bases, the site of the popular uprising that overthrew Ferdinand Marcos in February 1986 and put Corason Aquino into the presidency.

The massive outpouring of support the opposition hoped for failed to materialize. Soldiers remained in their barracks and refused to join them despite the urgings of the thousands who showed up to protest against alleged fraud in the May 11 election.

"It did not take off because it lacked the right issues that inspire genuine commitment and popular support," a political commentator said.

He spoke after riot police, using baton charges and firing tear gas and water cannons yesterday drove away the hundreds of demonstrators who were still carrying on their election protest into the morning, 19 hours after their rally started.

The others had drifted away earlier, despite vows by speakers that the demonstrators would hold their ground until Aquino was ousted from power.

Opposition spokesman Francisco Tatad, a defeated senatorial candidate and a former Marcos information minister, said the police action "was launched without warning or provocation."

Police said they acted after demonstrators failed to honour an agreement to clear part of the highway they were blocking before the morning rush hour.

Presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo dismissed the incident. "That is a traffic problem," he said. "That is not a matter of presidential concern."

A police spokesman said at least 14 demonstrators were arrested after using rocks, bottled and other missiles against police.

Sunday night, the demonstration was peaceful, with police reporting only three arrests. But as the protest wound down a few kilometres a grenade exploded in front of the government-owned Channel 4 television station.

Right-wing leaders, including dismissed defence secretary Juan Ponce Enrile, had appealed on the radio late into the night for the people to come out and support them but their exhortations were largely ignored.

"They claimed they were cheated in the polls, but there is no public perception that there was widespread anomalies in the polls. This is one important factor," another commentator said.

Mitterrand in Canada to open new era

France would mend de Gaulle damage

OTTAWA (Reuters). - French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Canada yesterday on a five-day visit seen as an effort to open a new era in Franco-Canadian relations.

It is the first official visit to Canada by a French president since Charles de Gaulle poisoned relations between the two countries in 1967 with his support for Quebec separatists.

Mitterrand, 70, was greeted on arrival by Canadian Governor-General Jeanne Sauve and hundreds of flag-waving children. He said in brief remarks at the airport: "This is a journey that has been as waited by both sides for a long time."

Two decades ago de Gaulle stunned Canadian authorities by pronouncing "Vive le Quebec libre" from a Montreal balcony, a message of support for the separatists.

He had been scheduled to visit Ottawa but returned home when the Canadian government quickly made clear he was not welcome.

Mitterrand, who travelled here aboard a supersonic Concorde jet, is scheduled to visit four Canadian provinces.

Canada's Ambassador to France, Lucien Bouchard, told a news conference Sunday that the visit was "heavy with significance and would turn a new page in Franco-Canadian relations."

French officials said Ottawa was convinced Mitterrand would not repeat de Gaulle's statement.

The Canadian Daily, the *Ottawa Citizen*, said in an editorial Sunday that Mitterrand would be doing more than turning a page in history. "He will be telling Canadians that President de Gaulle was wrong to intervene in Canada's domestic affairs," it said.

Jordan still for PLO role in Mid-East talks

By Post Middle East Staff
Jordan still demands a role for the PLO in an international peace conference, the Jordanian Foreign Minister reportedly told a visiting PLO delegation to Amman.

Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri met with two PLO officials in Amman Saturday in an attempt to ease the strain in relations caused by the PLO's recent abrogation of the Amman accord on joint Jordanian-PLO Middle East peace moves.

Unofficial reports of Saturday's Jordanian-PLO meeting were published in the Abu Dhabi daily *Al-Ithad* and in the East Jerusalem daily *A-Sha'ab*. The PLO members

were identified as deposed Halhoul mayor Mohammed Milhem and Abdel Ghazak Yihyeh, who said they wished to reestablish relations with Jordan based on the resolutions of the recent Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers.

The PNC abrogated the Amman accord and passed a new resolution calling for an independent PLO delegation to attend instead.

Al-Masri told the PLO envoys that Jordan still believes in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and that the talks must be based on UN Security Council Resolution 242 and 338. *A-Sha'ab* said.

Bonn offers deal to free hostages held in Lebanon

BONN (Reuters). - Special negotiator Hans-Juergen Wischewski has conveyed to pro-Iranian Lebanese kidnappers a Bonn government offer for a deal freeing two West German hostages, government sources said yesterday.

Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt were abducted in Beirut last January in an attempt to force West Germany to free Mohammed Ali Hamadei, wanted by the U.S. for murder and air piracy.

The sources said that under the proposed deal Bonn would reject the U.S. extradition demand and try Hamadei in West Germany.

U.S. 'to retaliate' if its ship hit in Gulf

WASHINGTON - U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has warned that the U.S. will retaliate if Iran attacks any of its ships in the Gulf.

"We would regard it as a hostile act which would be responded to immediately or even prior thereto," Weinberger said Sunday when asked in a television interview how the U.S. would view an Iranian attack.

However, Weinberger stressed that the recent U.S. pledge to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf by bringing them under the U.S. flag was intended to deter a war rather than start one.

He said he believed the U.S. "resolve to respond to any kind of hostile activity" had "very much improved" the chances of Kuwait's tankers passing through the Gulf region unharmed.

Tensions in the Gulf, already pushed to the breaking point by the Iran-Iraq war, were further stretched by last week's apparently accidental attack on the USS Stark by an Iraqi warplane, killing 37 crewmen.

The U.S. maintains seven medium-sized warships in the Gulf, and Weinberger said more ships and planes may be required to protect the Kuwaiti tankers.

Responding to the Weinberger interview, Iranian Ambassador to the UN Said Rajaie-Khorassani warned that Iran would continue to attack tankers in the Gulf despite Washington's decision to bring the Kuwaiti

tankers under U.S. protection. "If my country intends to attack a Kuwaiti tanker, it will pursue that policy regardless of whose flag it is carrying," Rajaie-Khorassani told ABC Television Sunday.

Iran has attacked Kuwaiti tankers on the grounds that the Emirates is aiding Iraq in the war, which is now in its seventh year.

Weinberger, who appeared on NBC Television, admitted that "there is a risk, without any question" in the decision to protect the 11 Kuwaiti tankers.

But "we have to look at the alternative," he said, adding that any "vacuum" in the region would be filled by the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the head of a U.S. military inquiry team said in Baghdad yesterday they hoped to interview the Iraqi pilot who fired the missiles which hit the frigate Stark on May 17.

Rear Admiral David Rogers, deputy director for current operations at the Directorate of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, told foreign reporters: "I am submitting a request to the Iraqis tomorrow to meet the pilot."

He said his nine-member mission, which arrived in Baghdad yesterday, would hold talks with the Iraqis on the circumstances leading to the missile attack.

He did not elaborate. U.S. Senator Jim Sasser arrived in Kuwait yesterday, leading a Senate team investigating the attack.

New bomb threats in France demand terrorists be freed

PARIS (Reuters). - A Middle-East group which claimed responsibility for a series of deadly bombings in Paris last year warned yesterday it would return to the attack unless France immediately released three jailed guerrilla fighters.

"We are determined to stop at nothing... The summer could be very hot," the self-styled committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners warned in a letter sent to an international news agency in Paris.

The same group said it carried out two waves of bombings in Paris last year from February to March and in September. Thirteen people were killed in the bombings and some 200 injured.

The group is demanding the re-

lease of Lebanese guerrilla chief Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, pro-Iranian militant Anis Naccache and Armenian bomber Waroujan Garibidjan.

All three men are serving life prison sentences for "Middle-East related" crimes of violence carried out on French soil.

The one-page letter was written in the same sprawling hand used in previous messages from the group.

Abdallah, 35, was most recently convicted. In February a special anti-terrorism court found him guilty of complicity in the 1982 murders of U.S. military attaché Charles Ray and Israeli diplomat Ya'acov Barsimantov, as well as the failed assassination attempt on a U.S. consul in Strasbourg.

Japanese pine-cone extract to fight Aids

TOKYO (AFP). - Pine-cone extract, used as a home remedy for stomach cancer in rural Japan, has been found to be effective in fighting Aids, a research team reported yesterday.

Prof. Kunio Kono of Showa University said joint research with the Medical Research Institute in St. Petersburg, Florida, found that a compound named KS-7 extracted from the cone of the Japanese white

pine, or *Himekomatsu*, was 70 to 90 per cent effective in arresting the growth of the Aids virus in lymph cells.

A refined mixture of the extract, reduced to powder form and combined with polysaccharide, was applied to Aids-infected lymph cells, Kono said.

The virus infected all healthy cell tissue in an untreated sample within three days, Kono said.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Barbie must face court today

LYONS (AFP). - Presiding judge Andre Cerdini will compel former Lyons gestapo chief Klaus Barbie to attend the 12th day of his trial today for crimes against humanity, judicial sources said here yesterday.

Speculation that the judge would use his discretion to force an appearance by the defendant who has boycotted the trial since the second day, grew yesterday when he told two witnesses expected to identify Barbie to make themselves available for today's hearing. He issued the order just after Prosecutor Pierre Truche noted that "it will certainly be necessary, at some time, to force (Barbie) to attend so that he can meet witnesses whom he has not yet confronted."

Greek PM wins vote of confidence

ATHENS (Reuters). - Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu won a parliamentary vote of confidence for his Socialist government early yesterday after a three-day debate in which he argued he had given Greece a voice respected abroad.

Papandreu, who gained 157 votes with 139 against, said his Pasok Party had strengthened the country's independence and improved society after six years in office.

The Greek leader asked parliament last week to hold the vote after accusations from the opposition conservative New Democracy Party of mismanagement in the public sector. Papandreu said he wanted to clear up the "climate of decay" created by the opposition around Greek public life.

Pre-war Alfa Romeo goes for \$460,000

MONACO (AFP). - A 1933 Alfa Romeo Cabriolet was bought by an American collector at an auction here Sunday for about \$460,000.

The vintage car sale, organized by Sotheby's of London, netted a total of some \$1,700,000 - well in excess of expectations.

Other cars on sale included a 1931 Isotta-Fraschini 8A and a 1948 Jaguar Mark-4 once used by Edmond de Rothschild.

Japan buys giant Greenland iceberg

NUUK. Greenland (Reuters). - Greenland has shipped a giant iceberg to Japan and at least one other country has shown interest in the Arctic island's most expendable commodity, a government official said yesterday.

The floating ice mass in Nuuk had to be dynamited into at least six blocks, before being transported in containers to Japan. There the pieces will be displayed at an exhibition about Greenland.

Four-fifths of Greenland are ice-covered. New York bars have enquired about the possibility of importing pollution-free ice to be served in cocktails, the official said.



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Fear, rage and grief over death of Garusi

By BRADLEY BURSTON
For The Jerusalem Post

NETIVOT. — The rolling hills and broad farmlands that line the highway from here to Gaza are among Israel's more tranquil landscapes. For many residents, the marble tomb of the late Rabbi Israel Abuhatzira (known as the Baba Sal) both symbolized and assured the relative security locals have felt in making the short trip to Gaza for business or shopping.

But all feelings of security vanished yesterday, displaced by fear, rage, and deep grief at the terrorist murder yesterday of Rabbi Garusi of neighbouring Moshav Melilot, which followed a knife attack on an elderly Netivot resident the previous day.

"Now Israel has a Kiryat Shmona both in the North and in the South," remarked David Aloush, a barber in this small Negev town.

One of his customers, 17-year-old Yehuda Ben-Tov, agreed: "It's going to be just like Lebanon in Gaza, you'll see. What they ought to do with it is tell the Jewish settlers to go into the shelters, and then bring in the Air Force to level it, all of it. Like that storm in Texas."

For years Gaza has been a convenient place to recruit workers for construction, light industry, and agriculture. For local motorists, Gaza offered a wide selection of specialized garages where anything could be repaired or replaced for half as much as in Israeli repair shops. Gaza was also the best place in the area to buy fish, fruit, vegetables, and dry goods at irresistibly low prices.

Masoud Shushani, 64, who was stabbed in the shoulder in Gaza on Sunday had shopped in the town once a week for the last 20 years when he made the trip last Sunday morning. "I wanted to surprise my wife with a pretty dress for weddings or a bar mitzva. I stood in the doorway of the dress store when I felt a blow on my back."

Shushani, bleeding from a knife wound in his shoulder, was picked up by an Arab cab driver he knew, and was eventually treated by doctors at Ashkelon's Barzilai Hospital.

"Before, whenever I heard about the rock-throwing, I wasn't afraid. Now I am terrified." Despite everything, said the father of 11 children, Netivot people may still go to Gaza, but not him.

At Moshav Melilot yesterday, disbelief and shock were the dominant feelings. "It could have been any one of us," said a neighbour of the slain Garusi.

Nafsu dreamed of moment when he would be free

By DAVID RUDGE, Jerusalem Post Reporter

"I am angry but I will not wait on the corner (to retaliate against) those who put me in jail. If they did wrong, they will be punished according to the law," acquitted Circassian "spy" Izat Nafsu declared last night on Israel TV's *Erev Hadash* news broadcast.

Nafsu, who was acquitted on Sunday night by the Supreme Court of charges of treason and espionage, returned to a hero's welcome at his home village of Kafr Kama in the early hours of yesterday morning.

He was greeted by hundreds of jubilant well-wishers who sang, danced and cried to celebrate his homecoming after he had spent 7½ years in prison — 5½ of them for crimes he did not commit.

It was an emotion-charged moment for the former IDF officer, now demoted to sergeant major, who was obviously still trying to digest the full import of his acquittal.

All around him relatives and friends from Kafr Kama and Rehmiya, clapped, cheered and shouted his name.

Nafsu, who hadn't slept since his release, smiled bemusedly at the faces around him before ducking into a relative's home to temporarily avoid

journalists.

Later, he told reporters that he had dreamed of the moment when he would be free.

He also spoke briefly about the shock of his arrest and the horrors of his subsequent interrogation "day after day, hour after hour" at the hands of Shin Bet investigators, led by Yossi Ginnosar, until he finally broke down and wished he had something to confess to.

He indicated that in addition to seeking compensation for the additional years he spent in prison, he would seek legal retribution against the men who framed him.

The celebration continued until well after 4 a.m., until the ecstatic villagers finally went home.

Nafsu said it was his inner conviction that the truth would eventually emerge, and the support he had received from the entire Circassian community in Israel, which had kept him going through the dark days of despair following his conviction.

The celebrations in Kafr Kama had started earlier that evening. Whoops of joy echoed seconds after the television news flash announced

the Supreme Court's decision over Nafsu's appeal.

"He's acquitted. He's free," shouted a jubilant relative at the home of the village's local council chairman Yehyia Nafsu. He was one of the few men who had remained in the village yesterday.

The majority of Nafsu's immediate family, with the exception of his elderly parents and the womenfolk, spent the day in the Jerusalem court building, awaiting the verdict.

The entire 3,000-strong Circassian community, two-thirds of whom live in Kafr Kama on the slopes of Mount Tabor, had never stopped believing in the innocence of the former IDF lieutenant who was sentenced in 1980 to an 18-year prison term for spying.

Throughout the day those left in the village remained glued to their radio and television sets awaiting news. The delays, caused by technical problems with the court's computer, increased the atmosphere of tense expectancy. As soon as they heard the announcement, at the end of Israel TV's 9 p.m. news broadcast, they rushed out into the streets to celebrate. Afterwards many of them crowded into the home of Nafsu's parents to share in their joy.

'The year of the Shin Bet'

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Sunday's Supreme Court judgement in the Izat Nafsu case capped what has come to be termed "the year of the Shin Bet." Exactly one year ago, on Saturday night May 24, 1986, Israel Television first broke the story of the Bus No. 300 affair. ITV reported that then-Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir wished to prosecute an unnamed "senior official," who it emerged several days later, was Avraham Shalom, then head of the Shin Bet.

Yossi Ginnosar, a former senior Shin Bet executive, is the connecting link between the bus affair of April 12, 1984 — in which the Shin Bet tried to cover up Shalom's order to Shin Bet operatives to kill the two terrorists taken alive off the hijacked bus — and the Nafsu affair. Ginnosar served on the Zorea Commission which probed the bus affair. He steered the probe away from the Shin Bet toward the IDF's Tat-Aluf Yitzhak Mordechai.

A few years earlier, Ginnosar headed the team which questioned Nafsu and forced him to admit to crimes he claims he did not commit.

The attorney-general's team which investigated the bus cover-up quoted Ginnosar as telling the police that manipulating judicial proceedings and committing perjury were part and parcel of Shin Bet policy. The report notes that Ginnosar was the only one of those investigated who submitted such claim. But Ginnosar's stand was adopted in its entirety by the Shin Bet in the Nafsu case.

From the outset, the Shin Bet tried to bypass the obligatory criminal action which supposedly needs to be taken against Nafsu's investigators: they shouldn't be singled out, said the heads of the Shin Bet, and until yesterday they were supported in this position by Attorney-General Yosef Harish.

The Shin Bet's position led to the appointment last week of the Tunk-

Zamir team charged with probing the service's overall investigatory techniques. The service hopes that establishing such a commission will circumvent the need to take action against Nafsu's investigators. The arguments about whether these hopes were justified are now reverberating in the corridors of the Justice Ministry.

The Nafsu affair was first exposed in a cryptic article in the weekly *Korot Rashit*, which editor Nahum Barnea headlined "Ginnosar is Haunting the President."

Should Harish decide on a criminal probe of Nafsu's investigators, the president might be pressured to pardon Ginnosar and his colleagues once again. The public uproar accompanying Sunday's judgement lends added weight to what many senior lawyers — and some politicians — have been claiming since the attorney-general's Bus No. 300 report was published towards the end of last year: that the legal process accompanying the affair apparently accomplished nothing, that the Shin Bet has not carried out a proper house-cleaning of its ranks and continues with a "business as usual" policy.

The "victims" of the bus no. 300 affair were only those who were exposed in the media: Shalom, Ginnosar and the service's two legal advisers, all of whom were forced to leave the service or were transferred to other positions within it.

Other top executives implicated in the affair remained in the service and some were even promoted. In their new positions these executives continued to support the cover-up and to malign Reuven Hazak, Peleg Radai and Rafi Malka, the Shin Bet executives who originally exposed the affair and were rewarded by dismissal from the service.

The bus affair focused on the involvement of the political echelon, and how much it knew and when, of

the cover-up. So far the political echelon has kept clear of the Nafsu affair. The Shin Bet's stand, however, seeks to embroil the political community once more: the interrogation technique used in the past 20 years, say the Shin Bet, were always approved by the country's leaders.

In his report, the attorney general called on the heads of the Shin Bet to launch an education programme in order to "uproot" deviations from the law within the Shin Bet. The Supreme Court on Sunday used the same language — "uproot" — in commanding Harish to see to it that his own unimpeached order be carried out.

Last year's High Court decision on the validity of the presidential pardons given those implicated in the bus affair dealt only marginally with the wider implications of Shin Bet improprieties. Judge Aharon Barak noted that there could be no contradiction between the law and the interests of state security. Deputy Supreme Court President Miriam Ben-Porat said that there are certain "grey areas" in which these interests necessitate deviations from the law.

On Sunday, the Supreme Court ruled that Shin Bet investigations must be bound by the same legal guidelines as those of police inquiries, thus depriving Shin Bet operations of their "holy cow" status. The ruling has caused politicians on all points in the political spectrum to reevaluate their previous opposition to "violations" of the sanctity of state security interests.

This sanctity kept Zamir at bay for over six months when he tried to persuade then Prime Minister Peres to take action against Shalom and his colleagues.

Ironically, all the pieces of the puzzle are coming together this week when a Knesset committee's Pollard report is being published.

At the time, Peres argued that Shalom's masterminding of Israel's response to the Pollard inquiry in the U.S. was crucial for Israel's future, and that Shalom must be allowed to continue unhampered.

Most Shin Bet operations are directed against the scores of terrorists and potential terrorists in the occupied territories. It's the service's commonly acknowledged success in this realm that has prompted the Shin Bet to tie in the investigation techniques used on Nafsu with those used in thousands of successfully subverted terrorist operations.

It was the spillover of these methods into Israel inside the "green line," the pre-1967 borders, which finally undid the service. Mordechai and Nafsu are not Palestinians, they are IDF officials, and the courts, politicians and public at large react differently to infringements of the rights of the two distinct groups.

'Confessions to interrogators not a legal basis for conviction'

The following are excerpts from the judgement in the Nafsu case:

The petitioner's arguments in his appeal to this court were, in the main, those which formed the pivot of his defence in the special military court and which were also raised before the military court and which were also raised before the military appeals tribunal: the special military court convicted the petitioner on the basis of his handwritten confessions, which were submitted to the GSS interrogators. They were, in the opinion of the court, "the additional item" required according to the laws of evidence. The claim of the petitioner was that the confessions were inadmissible and that what was written therein was untrue.

He claimed that the confessions were given as a result of the GSS interrogators using illegal means to pressure him into a confession which prevents its being admissible according to Article 477 of the Military Justice Law, 1955, according to which the court will not accept the confession as evidence unless it is convinced that it was given by the accused of his own free will. According to the petitioner, violent means were employed against him which included hair-pulling, shaking him up, knocking him down, kicking, slapping and abuse.

He was ordered to undress and sent to shower in cold water. He was prevented from sleeping for hours at a time during the day and particularly at night, and he was forced to stand for hours in the prison facility's courtyard even when he wasn't being interrogated. He was also threatened that his mother and wife would be arrested, and that personal details about him would be made public.

The special court did not accept the above arguments by the petitioner, which were denied by his interrogators in their testimony. The military appeals court saw no reason to intervene in the said conclusion which was based on the impression of the lower court, which had seen and heard the above witnesses and had been able to form its impression directly.

At the opening of the hearing, before the present court, the State's learned representative, the IDF's chief prosecutor, Tat-Aluf (brigadier-general) Amnon Nevo, appeared together with Aluf-Mishne (colonel) Uri Shoham, and announced that in anticipation of the hearing of the appeal, the petitioner's above claims had been investigated in the GSS and by the GSS. He said new evidence and facts had



Justice Meir Shamgar, president of the Supreme Court, wrote the judgement.

come to light whereby most of the petitioner's claims were found to be true, regarding the pressures which had been exerted on him with respect to his confession and, which, he claimed, had prejudiced his good and free will. Here is the substance of [Nevo's] statement, as presented before us and submitted in writing:

According to his conclusions, the denials by the GSS interrogators which were heard before the first court as testimony and according to which no means of pressure had been exerted, were not true; and apart from the claim of beatings and slapping, most of the petitioner's claims regarding the manner of the investigation have now been found to be true. In light of this conclusion by the GSS, the chief IDF prosecutor and the State Attorney concluded that it could not be argued in the petition before us that the petitioner's confessions to the GSS interrogators were admissible, and reliable, and the State's learned representative therefore agreed to annul the conviction of transferring military equipment, which was based on the confessions.

Tat-Aluf Nevo announced that he was also abandoning the argument that the conviction of passing information to the enemy could be based on other evidence, apart from the confessions to the GSS interrogators which, in his words, appear in the material before us. It should be noted here that in view of the said stance of the general prosecution, we saw no reason to examine the other evidence, at the initiative of the court.

Tat-Aluf Nevo informed us that he had instead, with the approval of the State Attorney, reached an agreement with the petitioner and his learned counsels, which we were asked to approve.

Since the above confession contradicted the petitioner's statements before the special military court, and his claims before the military appeals court, in which he denied all contact with so-and-so, and all meetings with him or knowledge of him, we deemed it proper to thoroughly examine why the petitioner changed his position. Primarily, we wanted to make sure that the petitioner was not harming himself as a result of failing strength and because he could no longer bear being imprisoned.

We therefore heard the petitioner himself who insisted that all the facts detailed in the agreement are a faithful depiction of the truth, that is, in his words, a description of what happened, no more and no less. The petitioner explained to us that he had considered the matter and heard the explanations of his counsel, and his confession was not by way of being a submission to the pressure of imprisonment but, as stated, a description of what had happened. After we were convinced that the petitioner was acting on the basis of his own mind, and after we concluded that the petitioner's description could agree with the basic factual data as presented before the court, we decided to accept his confession and we so informed him in our decision which was given before passing on to hearing the arguments about the degree of punishment.

Thus, we decided to annul the conviction and the sentence of the special military court and instead, to convict the petitioner according to Article 73 of the Military Justice Law, 1955, in keeping with the facts detailed in the written confession above.

As stated, it arises from the above that the petitioner's total denial before the first court was not the truth. Opposite this conclusion, it was made clear to us by the State's learned representative that, in his opinion, the GSS interrogators, from the point of view of the cumulative weight of their deeds, overstepped the permissible and compounded their actions in their testimony before the special military court on the petitioner's interrogation by lying, and denying the substance of

the petitioner's claims about the methods of interrogation.

The gravity of this conclusion cannot be overstated, pointing as it does to the lack of commitment on the part of the above witnesses to tell the truth before a court of law. Such conduct deals a serious blow to the credibility of agents of a state arm. It deprived the court of the ability to rule on the petitioner's matter on the basis of truth, and it undermined the status and power of the court which was misled by the interrogators.

The grave deeds which came to light in the case in question, and as a consequence of which the court, in its findings and conclusions, relied on confessions which were extracted in a manner about which the court was given false information, makes it necessary to take decisive steps in order to extirpate phenomena such as these, and we direct the attention of the attorney general to this matter.

In this context, it should also be noted that it became clear in the special court that the GSS interrogators who conducted the investigation of the petitioner, did not keep the reports and other auxiliary records which they made in the course of the investigation, and they erased tapes of various stages of the investigation after they considered the investigation to be over.

As a result, both the general prosecution and the defence were deprived of information on the course of the investigation as it was reflected in the reports and tapes, and were obviously limited in their ability to question the witnesses who had taken part in the investigation, and the petitioner's ability to substantiate his claims about the investigation with reports and tapes was harmed.

We understand from the words of the State's learned representative that a special team has now also examined the GSS interrogation methods, and the case before us illustrates how urgent and important the matter is.

The deed to which the petitioner confessed has severe aspects: the case concerns an action in an area where terrorist forces were active at the same time. When the petitioner was invited to meet a person connected with Fatah who was prepared to pass on information, he should have reported this, at least afterwards.

This obligation in itself derives from the requirements necessary to maintain orderly operations within the framework of the army. Moreover, it derives from security considerations, since it would be proper in such a case to check who the person is who initiates contact with the IDF and whether something is known about him.

It should be stressed that without the said reporting and checking, at least after the incident, the petitioner or anyone else who worked with him or instead of him, could fall into a trap laid by the terrorists and endanger life and state security.

Opposite the described significance of the deeds and failings of the petitioner, there is to his credit his positive military past as it comes to light from, among others, the character reference written by Tat-Aluf (Res.) Benyamin Ben-Elazar and Sgan Aluf (Res.) Yoram Hamizrahi, and the head of the Kafr Kama Local Council.

In the main, the fact that the petitioner has already been in prison many years (7½) is a mitigating consideration for a conviction of a serious crime, and it now appears that his conviction, on the basis of confessions made to GSS interrogators, had no legal basis and that the maximum punishment set down for the crime to which he confessed, is far less than the term he has already served.

In light of these considerations, we have decided to set the petitioner's sentence at 24 months in prison from the day that he was arrested and to lower his rank to sergeant major. Since he has already served his sentence — he should be freed.

We assume that the military authorities will give their consideration to compensating the petitioner who served a far longer prison term than that to which he was sentenced following this appeal.

We would like to point out our dissatisfaction with the fact that while this trial was pending, reports appeared in the media which in their formulation exceeded what is permitted by law. The lack of restraint in the reports was such as to harm and taint the atmosphere required to do justice, and it should be avoided.

Awards to true promoters of Zionism

By JUDY SIEGEL
and GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

"The Land of Israel is more beautiful today than ever before," President Herzog said this week at a Beit Hanassi awards ceremony honouring people and projects that helped contribute to a more beautiful Israel.

The winner of the Man of the Year award of the Council for a Beautiful Israel was Dan Abraham, one of the founders of the New York branch of the CBI. "The industrialist was the first to adopt the Netanya branch of the CBI and he became its patron."

Herzog praised the winners as being "true promoters of Zionism."

and noted the "increased sense of aesthetics" in the country. But he added that there were still some pockets of ugliness in various neighbourhoods where the love of beauty has not yet arrived.

The council, which is chaired by first lady Aura Herzog, also presented awards for the following projects: the rehabilitation of the Jewish Quarter in Jerusalem's Old City; the gardening and building project at Moshav Phasael, headed by Michel Hamel, a Sorbonne graduate who came to Israel from France in 1972; Sukkat Shalom Old Age Home in Safed; the Herzliya boardwalk project; the Alrazi day centre for the old in Taibe, which cares for 950 elderly

Arabs; the Be'er Ya'acov mental health centre, headed by Dr. Arye Schlossberg.

A special award was given to Edythe Grodnick of New Jersey, for her support of cleaner beaches.

Former Mizrahi chief pleads not guilty

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Aharon Meir, former director-general of the United Mizrahi Bank, yesterday pleaded not guilty in the Tel Aviv District Court to charges of serious breaches of the Securities Law and improper management of the bank, during the period of share regulation.

There's a man on display at the zoo

By LEV BEARFIELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The mute swans in the adjoining cage occasionally uttered a bad-tempered hiss, and the two policemen on duty privately agreed that Jerusalem was rapidly going out of its mind. But I thought yesterday's premiere of *Homosapiens Urbanus* was an utter delight.

The performance, starring Spanish actor-mime Albert Vidal, consists of a man on exhibit at the Biblical Zoo.

Vidal is quartered in a fairly comfortable 15x15-metre grassy paddock complete with natural Jerusalem stone and pine, olive and fig trees.

Under the shadow of a huge inflated effigy of himself clutching an attaché case, Vidal has equipped his enclosure with most of the essentials of Urban Man: bathroom sink complete with tooth-brush and deodorant spray, bed with slippers neatly set to one side, office desk with

executive toys and red telephone, breakfast table with salt and pepper set pinched from the Jerusalem Theatre, a stereo system, an exercise bike, two goldfish on a pedestal and mailbox nailed to a tree.

At 11:03 Vidal emerged from a mirrored shed and blinked at his audience. Impeccably dressed in a black suit with knife-sharp creases and highly polished shoes, Vidal peered quizzically at the crowd. Timidly, he stepped forward.

Looking alternatively puzzled and sardonic, the Urban Man proceeded to observe the on-lookers.

Occasionally he was distracted, pausing to examine an outcrop of rock or the bark of a tree. Sometimes he moved with sharp, jerky movements, while at other times he glided about with admirable grace.

It was a full quarter of an hour before any of the three-year-olds from a visiting pre-kindergarten in nearby Sanehedria Murbevet dared venture up to the fence of the enclosure.

Some of the children put tentative fingers through the fence. Urban Man proved to be curious but gentle, touching their fingers and finally earning squeals of delight from one youngster by rubbing noses with her.

"It's a man in the zoo!" the little girl cried in wonder as she scampered back to her companions.

Danish tourist Esther Koper, sitting on a bench and watching the proceedings with a puzzled expression, echoed the child's words. "Is a man in der zoo?" she said. "Why is a man in der zoo?" The tourist, on her first visit to Israel, was apparently under the impression that Jerusalem always has a man in its zoo, and we did not have the heart to tell her any different.

Urban Man meanwhile had taken up his newspaper and was glancing through it as he waited under a pine for a nonexistent bus.

"This whole city's a zoo," muttered a policeman.

"You just don't understand art,"

joked a passing zoo employee bearing a plastic crate of feed. A child now handed Albert Vidal a scrap of paper. He perused it and then placed it in his pocket, but made no other response. Then he paused, apparently lost in deep thought. With sudden vigour, he strode to his little hut and disappeared inside. In a moment, he re-emerged with his attaché case and set off at a brisk walk. Then suddenly, he was lost in thought again.

And so it went, with Urban Man performing a number of comic bits, shooting his cuffs, tapping his fingers pensively on the fence of his corral, aping people watching him, and otherwise providing considerable insight into zoo-patron and zoo-inmate behaviour.

Urban Man did everything but talk, and as he declined to be interviewed, we spoke instead with some of his neighbours.

"Outrageous," said a capuchin monkey (South America). "These



newcomers get everything — big space, grass and trees, even a pink carpet in front of his bathroom sink. And look at the cramped old quarters us veterans are forced to live in."

"Don't like these strangers moving in," remarked a sulphur-crested cockatoo (Australia). "There goes the neighbourhood."

But assistant zoo director Yaron Toren disagreed. Hesitant to evaluate Urban Man as art at this early stage of his performance, Yaron nevertheless allowed that "he's proved highly popular at zoos all over the world, so we're very glad to welcome him here."

Urban Man completes his visit to the Biblical Zoo today. The zoo is open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., and Urban Man will be on display between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. NIS 10 gets you admission to both.

JERUSALEM MUNICIPALITY
Culture Department

JERUSALEM FOUNDATION

SULTAN'S POOL
Hassenfeld Amphitheatre

GALA CONCERT

ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY
with soloist **Yo-Yo-Ma**, cello
and the **Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra — IPO**
Conductor: **Mendi Rodan**
Programme: Dvorak: Concerto for Cello and Orchestra.
Bloch: Shlomo — Rhapsody for Cello and Orchestra.

Saturday, May 30, 9:30 p.m. at the Sultan's Pool (Hassenfeld Amphitheatre).
Chair seating — number of places limited.
Tickets: Israel Festival offices, ticket agencies and the box office on the evening of the performance.

World Zionist Organization
Department for Immigration and Absorption, Absorption Services Section

Jewish Agency for Israel

To mark Jerusalem Day, the Department for Immigration and Absorption will hold a festive gathering for new immigrants, in the amphitheatre on Mt. Scopus, on Wednesday, May 27, at 5:00 p.m., with the participation of 2,000 new immigrants.

Greetings
Chaim Aron
Head of the Department of Immigration and Absorption,
Yosef Shapira
Minister
Miriam Glazer-Ta'asa
Chairman of the Immigration and Absorption Committee of the Knesset
Entertainment programme — New Immigrant choir
The Air Force Orchestra, Ora Dance Group, Jerusalem
The public is invited, Buses 4, 9, 26, 28.

Avis with

THE D Inter

Greer Fay Cashman

Mathilda Asterlitz (née Dorfzaam) of Haifa was more fortunate. She met someone with whom she had gone to school as well as a man

Few of Frankfurt's present Jewish population have German roots. Of the 30,000 Jews who lived in Frankfurt just before the war, only 500 returned in 1945. Today, Frankfurt's Jewish community officially numbers 5,000, but Bechhofer believes that the true figure is closer to 8,000. Not all the Jews living in Frankfurt



The complex houses a kosher restaurant, kindergarten, elementary school, senior citizens' centre, banquet hall, theatre, night club, youth club, gymnasium with basketball, hand-ball, volley-ball and tennis courts, music room, library and administrative offices. The community centre is the headquarters for the rabbinate, social work activities, WIZO, JNF and the Maccabi sports club.

Frankfurt lawyer Dr. Helmut Michel, born in 1930, freely admits being a member of Hitler Youth. "But that was before I was old enough to think for myself." Since then, he has studied up on Jews and Judaism. "Though attitudes have become more flexible, no one forgets and no one forgives."

2. AMERICAN anti-Semitism has always had to compete with other forms of animus. Racism, anti-Quakerism, Anglo-phobia, anti-Catholicism, anti-Masonry, anti-Mormonism, anti-Oreintalism, nativism, anti-Teutonism, anti-Communism – these and other waves have periodically swept over the American landscape, scarring and battering citizens. Because the objects are so varied, hatred is diffused and no group experiences for long the full brunt of national odium.

4. AMERICA'S religious tradition is inhospitable to anti-Semitism. Religious freedom and diversity,

Of course, the fact that America has been "exceptional" in relation to Jews should not obscure the sad reality that there has always been anti-Semitism in America, and that it still continues to exist. Complacency is a luxury that Jews cannot afford - anywhere. But if America has not been heaven for Jews, it has been as far from hell as any Diaspora Jewish community. History gives American Jews cause neither for undue celebration nor for undue alarm. Instead, it records both the manifold blessings that America has bestowed upon Jews and, simultaneously, the need for Jews, even in America, to remain eternally vigilant.

This is part of an essay in History and Hate: The Dimensions of Anti-Semitism, edited by David Berger, and reprinted with the permission of the Jewish Publication Society. The author is director of the Centre for the Study of the American Jewish Experience and associate professor of American Jewish History at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati. He is here on sabbatical, teaching at the Hebrew University and Hebrew Union College.

Do Aids victims need gay rabbis?

Committee members had been unable to reach a consensus on the issue, Salkowitz said. The committee needed more time to develop proposals for a CCAR position on the

Said one Connecticut rabbi: "In my congregation, about 10 per cent of the couples are intermarried and maybe 15 per cent have converted spouses. If the other denominations begin to check our children's *yichus* [standing as a Jew] the question is, how do we protect them?"

Schaalman said that non-Reform rabbis should simply administer entire question of human sexual standards grounded in Jewish theology, their own conversion procedures to

A joint Beit Din, if it were set up, would try to reach agreement on common procedures on this matter, as well as on conversion and issues of Jewish identity.

Melvin Fenson

When I moved from New York to Canada 40 years ago, I found myself

Sporadic irritants were provided by lavish publicity about the visits to Canadian Ukrainian communities of "military" leaders of the alleged Ukrainian underground army "of 100,000," champing at the bit in Munich, only awaiting a signal to recapture the Ukraine. One such leader, Colonel (Pekovnik) Melnyk was viewed by the Jews as a particu-

ugly plot wide open. The dean of the medical school resigned, and the Anglo-Saxon gentleman's agreement that limited entry of Jews, Ukrainians, and women ended. Ben Adam, then a university lecturer, paid for his courage with his job as a result of inelegant methods used in the expose — such as filching records from the safe in the dean's office.

According to Rabbi Alfred Schoner, the Grand Rabbi of Hungary, the new siddurim will be used in synagogue services and Talmud Torah classes.

PASSOVER FOOD NEVER ARRIVED: The 900-member Jewish community in Cuba went without matzot and other Passover foods this year because the thousands of pounds of edibles donated by the Canadian Jewish Congress did not arrive in time.

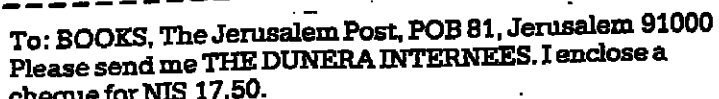
Ian Kagedan, religious affairs director of the CJC, said the ship carrying 16,500 pounds of matzot, cooking oil, and grape juice was unable to leave Montreal in mid-March as scheduled because of ice conditions in the St. Lawrence, and because the agents insisted the ship could not sail without a full cargo.

The vessel departed on April 4 and arrived at Havana April 12, the day before the first seder. But Kagedan reported he was telephoned on April 16 by Raquel Markizer, whom he described as a community leader, who said the ship never docked in Havana.

Canada is the closest source of Passover foods for Cuban Jews because the U.S. embargo forbids trade with Cuba. The CJC is considering future shipments by air, which would escalate the costs from \$4,200 to \$25,000, excluding insurance. (JTA)

The Jewish World page which appears on alternate Tuesdays, is edited by Aryeh Rubinstein.

Benzion Patkin



Early in July 1940, 2542 internees, mostly Jewish escapees from Hitler's Europe, were sent to Australia on the Dunera. On the voyage they were systematically robbed and beaten by their British guards and kept in appalling conditions, and sent to another inhospitable exile. That voyage of the "hellship" is one of the most disgraceful and least-known blemishes on Britain's war record. Published by Cassell, Australia, hardcover, 184 pages including 18 illustrations. PRICE: NIS 17.50


AN ECCENTRIC Jewish infatuation with Ukrainian poetry and nationalist aspirations expressed by the founder of Revisionist Zionism, Vladimir Jabotinsky, found no followers. In 1911 Jabotinsky published "The Shevchenko Jubilee" expressing his admiration for the poet of the Ukrainian national renaissance, Taras Shevchenko.

Prof. Shlomo Avineri, who dug up that nugget in his "The Making of Modern Zionism," also notes that delegates to the World Zionist Congress in Carisbad in 1921 were "stunned" when Jabotinsky asked them to join forces with Semyon Petlura in his bid for Ukrainian national independence from the Russian bear-hug. Jabotinsky could not have been unaware of Petlura's image among Jews as the arch anti-Semite and pogromist of his day.

Finally, it is of interest to note that Yad Vashem, the national Holocaust Memorial, over the years has designated a number of Ukrainians as "righteous gentiles" for their role in risking their lives to save Jews from Hitler's gas ovens.

These lines may serve as a counterweight to the unalleviated reports of renewed Ukrainian-Jewish hostility in Cleveland, Winnipeg, and elsewhere, engendered by the Demjanjuk trial.

The Jewish World page which appears on alternate Tuesdays, is edited by Aryeh Rubinstein.


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IN FEBRUARY 1978, the Namir Commission produced a two-volume report on the status of women in Israel, which included 241 recommendations for improving and strengthening the position of women in Israeli society.

Nine years later, less than one-third of those recommendations have been fully, or even partially, implemented.

This was the finding of a report unveiled at the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem this month. The 66-page report, "Women's Status in Israel: An Examination of the Committee on the Status of Women, 1978," was published by the Israel Women's Network, a non-affiliated lobbying organization.

"The most significant thing about the update is how little attention has been paid to the original report," said Network director Prof. Alice Shalvi. "It sat for so long with nothing being done."

Last year, facing a need for current, accurate information about the

status of women, the Network commissioned Miriam Benson, an active member with legal training, to investigate the implementation status of each individual recommendation.

"There was a sense among women's and feminist organizations that not enough had changed since 1978," Benson explained. "But we were missing accurate information about what had and hadn't been done."

The final report, which was funded by Roger Herz, a private donor in New York, was the result of conversations, letters and written material, rather than statistical analysis. The update lists each original recommendation followed by its current implementation status. The final tally shows 32 recommendations fully implemented and 39 partially implemented.

Although some of the findings of the updated report reveal significant progress in the status of women such as the change in the mandatory retirement age law, many activists believe not enough has been done in

One step forward, two steps backward

Less than one-third of the recommendations made in 1978 by the Namir Commission on the status of women have been implemented, according to a recent Women's Network study. Randi Jo Land reports.

the past nine years to empower women. One such critic is Dr. Frances Raday, senior lecturer on the Hebrew University law faculty. Addressing the crowd of more than 200 people at the Van Leer, most of whom were women, Raday chal-

lenged the original report's overall perspective.

"Forget about the 241 recommendations," she said. "There is no general concept of equality in the (Namir) report."

"The problems are not just with the report but with us," she told the audience. "We've got used to seeing the trees and not the wood," she said. "Even when we succeed in getting formal rights—that's not the end."

One major recommendation that has only been partially implemented was the establishment of governmental authority on women. As a result of the 1978 Namir report, the National Council for the Advancement of the Status of Women, now headed by Dr. Marilyn Safer of Haifa University, was

formed. However, it was not given a budget.

The three-part recommendation also called for the establishment of an administrative, support service bureau, as well as an ombudsman position, neither of which have been implemented.

"One thing that did result from the report was the appointment of an adviser to the prime minister on women's affairs," Shalvi said, a position currently held by Dr. Nitza Shapira-Libai. However, according to Raday, the adviser was never given the budget or the administrative means to fully carry out her function.

A MAJOR finding of the update was that several significant areas were missing from the original re-

port, Benson said. Five areas deserving of attention are personal status, income tax law, the kibbutz, pornography and women's health issues.

"Maybe it was a mistake not to include those," said Ora Ahimeir, who served as coordinator for the Namir Commission, which was established in December, 1975, and consisted of 92 members. The commission met in 18 plenary sessions, 161 subcommittee meetings and 23 steering committee meetings over the course of two-and-a-half years before it published its report.

The Namir report covered such topics as women and education, work, politics, communications, the family and the IDF. For all its strengths and weaknesses, said Benson, "The report is the most complete, serious attempt to cover a broad range of women's issues. Any women's organization looking for a platform, would have to start with the report."

However, Benson said, "I certainly don't see it as an ironclad document." The Women's Network plans to continue updating the status of the recommendations, as well as to publish further proposals for change, according to Shalvi.

When the Namir report was first printed, copies were sent to members of Knesset and libraries. Yet, beyond the formation of the women's council and the advisory position in the prime minister's office, little concrete action was taken to improve the status of women.

This time, the Network sent a copy of their updated report to all

members of Knesset, along with a questionnaire. The questionnaire asks the legislators to single out the most important sections of the report, the need for legislative reform, and it suggests other avenues for action and whether the Network can be of service.

In advance of the next election, said Shalvi, "where the recommendations are still applicable, we plan to lobby and pressure. Where changes should be made we will make alternative proposals."

In addition, the Network plans to step up its consciousness-raising efforts among the Israeli public.

"We have only advanced in a sporadic fashion," Raday said. "The only way to change the status of women significantly is through empowerment. If we don't empower women, we can close the project."

The principal paths to empowerment are education and the media, according to Raday. "Women's groups are trying to get a woman on the governing council of the second television channel," she said. "This is one of our chances to get a woman's voice in the media."

In addition, women need legal, political and personal tools to achieve empowerment. Raday suggested the establishment of a women's defence fund and using voting power to get women in the Knesset.

"The initiative should come from women's organizations, members of Knesset, the adviser to the prime minister and all women," she said.

Copies of the report may be obtained through the Israel Women's Network (02-224720).

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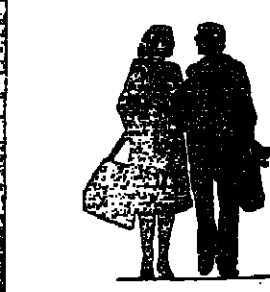
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Mind and body massage



Sacks at work.

(Grit Sapir)

Gloria Deutsch

tired. He discovered that he had extraordinary powers in his hands and applied his instinctive technique to his father, suffering from acute sciatica. Within three sessions, the elder Trager was cured.

OVER THE YEARS, Trager perfected his unusual techniques and, in 1955, studied medicine. Eventually

he decided to pass on his knowledge to others, and established the Trager Institute in California in 1975. Since then, some 2,000 people from 15 countries have been trained in the method.

Sacks says that a Trager session takes about an hour; no oils or lotions are used. The subject wears swimwear or briefs and lies on a well-padded table in a warm, comfortable environment. The practitioner is in a relaxed, meditative state which Trager calls "hook-up." This allows the therapist to work

effectively without fatigue and to become more sensitive to the patient's needs.

One element of the treatment called "mentastics," Trager's term for "mental gymnastics" — little movements of the arms and legs which the patient is taught in order to enhance his feelings of lightness and freedom.

"My work," Trager has written, "is directed towards the unconscious mind of the patient... that is all I am interested in. I am convinced that for every physical non-yielding condition there is a psychic counterpart in the unconscious mind... Tragering consists of the use (not the laying on) of the hands to influence deep-seated psycho-physiological patterns in the mind."

Susan Sacks, 37, discovered the Trager approach after learning about health foods and alternative medical treatments which she sought for a relative suffering from multiple sclerosis. She studied conventional massage but was drawn to the Trager approach. She feels that working with it also influenced her decision to make aliya. Although she came from a very assimilated New York family, she says: she began to experience a yearning for Israel.

It has not been easy to gain recognition here, she admits, partly because of the negative connotations associated with "massage."

"Part of me is angry at the automatic connection people make between massage and sex," she says. "Massage has been used as a therapy for thousands of years."

Women around the world

by the organization says recent research in the U.S., Greece and Japan shows a significantly higher risk of lung cancer among non-smoking women exposed to tobacco fumes at home or at work — "passive smokers."

Children of smokers are often more prone to respiratory illnesses than those living with non-smoking parents. Another form of passive smoking occurs through the nicotine and carbon monoxide-laden blood of pregnant women who smoke, leading to risk of premature delivery, low birth weight and prenatal mortality.

(London Observer Service)

AMERICA'S Roman Catholic bishops recently published a new Bible translation, edging away from language seen as biased against women but, at the same time, moving to more traditional phrasing in general.

The result is a Bible that often sounds less like the modernized 1970 translation it is replacing than it does the familiar, centuries-old King James version used by many Protestants — but without the constant use of "man" or "men" when referring to people of unknown sex.

God and Jesus are still male in all references.

But many of the changes were clearly aimed at the objections of Catholics who have complained that the earlier version of the church's basic book retained discriminatory language, or simply lacked accuracy and beauty of expression.

The overall revision covers the New Testament portion of the U.S. church's new American Bible.

The Rev. Claude J. Peiffer, Professor of Scripture at St. Bede's Abbey in Peru, Illinois, said the question of sexually-inclusive language was discussed by the group "probably more than any other single issue over the past eight years" during which the new translation was being prepared.

The editorial board's chairman, the Rev. Francis T. Gignac, said language was made sexually inclusive when possible without changing the Bible's original meaning. However, he added, if the Bible "is, unfortunately, sexist in some regards, our translation had to reflect that."

(Associated Press)

WOMEN ARE the leadership potential of the 1990s," according to Rita Süssmuth, German minister for youth, family, women and health. So

many senior management positions are opening up in her country, she reasons, that they cannot be filled by the male population alone.

At present, though, women are woefully under-represented in top management in Germany and elsewhere, says Süssmuth. But rather than adopt the American "quota" system requiring employers to fill a certain proportion of top positions with women, she advocates — and pledges government support for — establishing academies to prepare women for the top posts.

Hamburg solicitor Helen Stodter, cites figures showing the present international male-female imbalance in senior management positions. In Germany usually two to five per cent of women held such posts, depending on the place of employment. In Italy, 12 per cent of senior posts are held by women and in the U.S., which has a quota system, it is 20 per cent.

Though German law guarantees the equality of men and women, it is honoured more often than not in the breach and women still work mainly in low-pay, low-prestige jobs. But Germany today has 600,000 women entrepreneurs, half of them employing at least five persons. In addition, one out of every three new firms is founded by a woman.

Women employers are to be found in German industries such as shipping lines, steel and publishing as well as in small businesses such as boutiques and flower shops. Women are also playing an increasingly important role in the fields of high-technology and computers.

(De-Press)

JAPAN'S medical establishment has cracked down on the world's first use of genetic "sex selection" for humans after 50 parents paid to conceive girl babies.

By deciding that sex selection may only be used for preventing serious hereditary diseases, the Japan Medical Association and Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists aim to stamp out the technique's commercial use. It was pioneered by Tokyo's Keio University for separating male from female-producing human sperm and was originally intended for treating infertility.

The Keio team, led by Professor Rihachi Iizuka, separated most of the x-chromosome, or "female" sperm, by taking advantage of a slight difference in weight from the y-chromosome, or "male" sperm. Using a centrifuge, heavier "female" sperm was sedimented in concentra-

tions of about 95 per cent, leaving a mixture at the top of about 60-70 per cent "male" sperm.

By artificially inseminating the more-accurately separated "female-type" sperm of the husband, Prof. Iizuka's team enabled six women all to give birth to baby girls. Flushed with success, Prof. Iizuka began propagating his technique among practising gynecologists, which provoked the wrath of Keio's medical ethics committee, which he had bypassed.

Shiro Sugiyama was one of Prof. Iizuka's first and most eager disciples. At his own Tokyo gynecology clinic, Sugiyama allowed 28 parents to "choose" to have a baby daughter. Twenty-five girls were duly born, as well as three boys ("mistakes," said Sugiyama).

Most of the sex-choice births were for medical reasons, but 40 per cent of the parents used the technique "just because they wanted daughters," Sugiyama said. In a typical case, the parents wanted to raise a girl to be a "ballerina." Sugiyama charged 20,000 yen (\$90) per artificial insemination.

About 50 Japanese children have been conceived, using the Keio method, by the 60-member Sex Selection Research Group headed by Sugiyama.

Ichiro Kato, chairman of the ethics committee of the Japan Medical Association, saw no contradiction in stricter controls on the new sex selection.

"Abortion does not affect the balance of the sexes in the population," Kato said. (London Observer Service)

HAVING a hysterectomy — which causes premature menopause, doubles a woman's chances of heart disease, but hormone supplements can eliminate the risk, according to a study published recently in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Boston researchers say that past studies have shown that heart disease rates in women increase after menopause, but new research shows that women who undergo natural menopause have no appreciable increase in the risk of heart disease.

The increased risk of heart disease was found by the Harvard Medical School research team only among hysterectomy patients who had had both ovaries removed. Women who had one intact ovary and women given estrogen hormone treatments showed no increased risk.

The ovaries secrete estrogen, which is believed to help prevent heart disease in women. The study was based on a six-year survey of nearly 122,000 nurses.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson

Dubek looks east for new smokers

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

AVIV. — Dubek Ltd. is betting that a leaphead on the Japanese island of Okinawa is its first thrust into the Far East export market.

Company officials had expected that Okinawa would be puffing by now on Dubek's Time rettes, but sudden shifts in Japanese customs regulations required the projected date to be held back to August.

Until, Dubek, rated Israel's eighth-largest industrial concern, with 1986 sales of \$173.7 million, exports to account for 5 per cent of sales for the year's end. In the past, the Dubek monopoly concentrated on supplying the local market, although Dubek cigarettes are sold in Arab nations, a market company executives understandably reticent to discuss. But the move into the Far East represents the 52-year-old's first above-board drive for new markets.

A company official, who asked not to be named, says that once Dubek establishes its roots in Okinawa, it will try to gradually expand to much larger markets of the Japanese mainland and Taiwan. Even Okinawa, however, with 1.5 million residents and 15 million tourists per year, signifies a quantum leap for Dubek, which the market is comparable to Israel minus the tourists. The official stressed that because of its monopoly status in Israel, Dubek is required to 1) domestic demand first, and that overvalued expansion abroad could tax its limited production facilities.

He key event in initiating Dubek's Japan campaign occurred last year when Tokyo lifted the



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domestic monopoly on cigarette sales and let foreign companies enter the market. Even with that hurdle gone, the company faced administrative barriers, including government approval on price increases or decreases, a process that takes from one to two months. After Tokyo dropped its 26 per cent customs on cigarettes on April 3, Dubek decided to apply for lower prices, delaying its introduction to the Okinawa market. Assuming Japanese officials grant the request, Dubek will position its cigarettes in the middle of the price spectrum, which runs from about the equivalent of

95 cents to \$1, with most imports on the high end. In addition to Time, the best seller in Israel, Dubek will market Broadway 80, Montana and Monte Carlo, which was discontinued on the domestic market a year and a half ago. Time, for example, will cost the equivalent of \$1.43, while Broadway 80 will be priced at \$1.57.

Dubek, whose shares are traded on the Tel Aviv Stock exchange, expects sales in Okinawa to exceed \$2.5m. this year and grow strongly for the three-year duration of its contract with its Japanese importer.

Ironically, as Dubek and other foreign cigarette companies seek to penetrate the Japanese market, the Japanese also are looking abroad (see story below). The maker of Japan's best seller Seven Stars is expected to spend \$200m. to introduce the brand on the U.S. market. It was because it will compete against such "titanic forces" that Dubek decided to price its brands below the other imports, the official said.

The executive emphasized the "tremendous logistical problems" in exporting cigarettes.

"Out of the 160 countries in the UN, more than 130 have their own cigarette-manufacturing facilities, and every government taxes cigarettes highly in an effort to protect the local industry," he says. In addition, he said, many countries have special packaging requirements, such as the four types of health warning demanded by the U.S. government.

"There is an African country that requires that you print on the box the face of the dictator there," he adds.

But regardless of bureaucratic hurdles, Dubek still sees a fertile market in the Land of the Rising Sun.

High yen forces Japan firms to import more

KYO (Reuters). — A Japanese consumer will soon be able to ride a Honda motorcycle built in Italy, be listening to music on an Aiwa kaman stereo made in Singapore.

Japanese companies, battling the effects of the sky-high yen and trade barriers, are finding that it is to import some of their own products made overseas rather than to them at home.

With the current strength of the yen, Honda can build an accord in U.S. for the same price as in Japan, says Benjamin Moyer, an industry analyst with Merrill Lynch Japan. Honda had already been importing U.S.-built cars to Japan, he said.

One local car dealer, Autocoma, used to import Ford Motor Co. cars built in Flat Rock, Michigan, by U.S. subsidiary of Mazda motors.

Autocoma plans to bring in component parts with compact disc players from its Singapore factory. Such were a major export item just 12 months ago.

Reverse imports are not new in Japan. For years, fans, rice cookers, cassette recorders and other

low-priced goods have come in from Japanese-owned factories overseas. The factories were originally set up to circumvent import restrictions in developing Asian nations.

But with the yen now stronger than anticipated and overseas procurement of sophisticated parts easier, major companies are scrambling to set up overseas plants and import cheaply made products, major firms and analysts said.

Aiwa, an electronics subsidiary of Sony Corp., shut one of its three Japanese plants last July and built one in Singapore after heavy losses. The move was born of desperation and required asking workers to resign, Aiwa Vice President Hajime Uno said.

By the end of the year, more than half of Aiwa's production will be abroad, compared with less than 10 per cent last year, he says. And Aiwa wants to produce goods overseas whenever 85 per cent or more of the components can be produced locally.

"There are no firm figures on reverse imports, but the amount is still extremely small," says an official at Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

But David Gerstenhaber, an eco-

nomist with investment bank Morgan Stanley International in Tokyo, thinks the increase in reverse imports over the next few years will be staggering.

"There was already a 31 per cent year-on-year increase in manufacturing imports in 1986, yet the yen had yet to reach its present heights (of around 140 to the dollar)," Gerstenhaber says.

In addition to the strong yen, intense political pressure for Japan to trim its massive trade surplus is encouraging reverse imports, analysts say.

Japan's trade minister, fearful of U.S. protectionist legislation because of the continuing wide Japanese monthly trade surpluses, appealed to 302 major firms last month to expand their imports.

But the shift overseas of Japanese manufacturing worries many here who fear that Japan may follow Britain and the U.S. in losing its manufacturing supremacy.

"I have no comment on de-industrialization. But little by little is better," the MITI official says. "De-industrialization will happen at a substantially more rapid pace here because of the sudden change in

the yen and because technology is now more easily transferred internationally," Gerstenhaber says.

But Aiwa's Uno, noting Japan's depressed textile, steel and shipbuilding industries, says the transformation of its industrial structure is a natural process.

"The electronics industry could be the same as the auto industry in the U.S. Nobody can tell what can happen tomorrow. I'll probably be driving a [South Korean-made] Hyundai car."

Suez Canal revenue

CAIRO. — Suez Canal revenue amounted to \$1.12 billion in 1986, an increase of \$190 million from the previous year, the Suez Canal Authority said last week.

A spokesman said one reason for the 1986 revenue increase was a 38 per cent jump in tanker traffic. Net tonnage for 1986 was 366 million metric tons, an increase of 20 million tons over 1985. He said another factor was that the value of the dollar against SDRS (Special Drawing Rights), the unit used to calculate canal tolls, had fallen slightly.

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Who's afraid of risk?

CASE 1: An exporter enters a tender competition for a large order. To improve his chances, he not only calculates all the cost factors involved, but shaves his profit margins as thin as he dares to lower the size of his bid. His effort pays off and he wins. He goes home, works hard, meets the specifications, the delivery date and all the other potential pitfalls in his path. The stuff is shipped, there is no dock strike, the ship doesn't sink... all is well.

But, in the period between receiving the order and getting to work, and the date when he receives payment for the goods he sent, the currency in question rises against the shekel. Result: his carefully calculated profit margin is more than wiped out and he ends up with a loss.

CASE 2: An importer receives a rush of orders for an item. He tells his overseas supplier to send a larger quantity and meanwhile signs contracts with his customers on the basis of a selling price that is government-controlled. By the time the goods arrive and he has to pay his supplier — and it may only be two weeks later — the exchange rate has moved against him, and his profits are eroded or eliminated. He can't raise his price, or he will have the inspectors down on him.

CASE 3: A firm wants to expand its premises. It takes a loan, linked to or denominated in dollars, with a rate of interest that is altered every six months in line with dollar interest rates in the Euromarkets. Within two years of the five-year life of the loan, and before the expansion in production has been completed and extra output come on stream, dollar interest rates have risen by over half, crimping the company's cash flow position and calling into question the profitability of the investment.

These are simple cases of everyday business events in which well-laid plans are undermined and the profitability, and sometimes even the very existence of a factory or firm, are destroyed by factors that are completely beyond its control. In a world of growing financial instability, where currency, commodity and interest rates fluctuate with frightening intensity, these problems are not something that can be ignored.

It is therefore not surprising that in the last few years Israeli businessmen have become increasingly "minded" towards the issues of exchange-rate, interest-rate and other forms of risk to which they are exposed. Most of them had to suffer a painful experience in the markets before they appreciated that they had a real problem on their hands.

In the more advanced financial centers, the issue of exposure to risk had been identified much earlier and a variety of techniques emerged on how to handle it. The main conceptual development was to acknowledge that these risks are beyond the control of individual companies, extraneous events that must be insured against in the same way as one would insure against fire, flood or earthquakes.

The practical difference is that the "policies" used against these eventualities are not purchased from insurance companies, but come in the form of financial instruments that are either traded in special markets, or are offered by banks and other institutions to customers on a tailor-made basis — meaning that they are designed for a specific deal or financing transaction.

In Israel it took time for the need to be appreciated, and more time for corporate executives to grasp that defence mechanisms were available and could be used by Israeli companies to good effect. Several reasons have been suggested by analysts to explain this slow response, some of them distinctly unflattering to Israeli management:

One oft-repeated theme is that, so long as there was a daily devaluation of the shekel against foreign currencies the degree of exposure to currency risk was obscured. In the general inflationary fog, many companies didn't have

a very clear idea of what their cash flow really looked like, and anything linked to foreign currency was assumed to be okay.

An extreme example of this, perhaps, is the sad case of Ata Textiles, which had contracts with Marks and Spencer in Britain, for which it received sterling. From 1982-84, the sterling/dollar rate plummeted, and Ata found itself making hefty losses on major export orders. This, according to some, was the blow from which the venerable, but poorly-run textile concern never recovered.

Another factor in the Israeli environment was the existence of various forms of government support for exporters, including exchange rate insurance, cheap export finance and grants for investment projects. When these were slashed dramatically in 1984 and, especially, in July 1985, Israeli manufacturers found themselves out of the artificial hot-house they had lived in and exposed to the cold reality of the outside world.

For importers, the "persuader" has been price controls, especially on big-ticket items. Since November 1984 there have been almost non-stop price control and freezes, and this has coincided with the turnaround in the currency markets that has seen the dollar crash and the non-dollar currencies soar. Since most private sector imports (i.e., not defence goods, oil, grains, ships, aircraft — and diamonds) are not dollar-priced, importers have had to run after an exchange rate moving steadily away from them, while their legs have been hobbled by price controls. Of course, the tremendous consumer boom of the last year or more, which has centred on imports, means that there is no need to pass the hat round for most importers. But in terms of how they run their businesses, they have learned a few lessons on exposure and the need to protect against it.

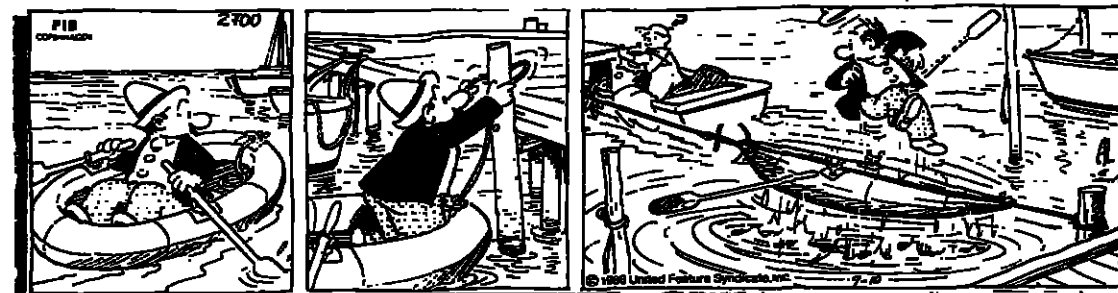
The initial response of many businessmen was of a penny-pinching sort. Told they could prevent losses on exchange and other extraneous risk factors, but that they would have to pay premiums up-front to achieve this, they preferred to "save" money by not paying premiums and taking the risk. Worse still, some preferred to gamble that the rates would move in their favour, in which case they would make a double profit — the business profit on the deal as it stood and the windfall financial profit stemming from currency or other rates that moved in the direction that suited them.

Many managing directors, and even some treasurers and finance directors, were unable to grasp the subtleties of financial instruments such as forwards, futures and options, and preferred to hide their ignorance by pretending that they didn't need the services being offered them.

All these factors have been swept away by the sheer force of market developments. The degree of volatility, and its very unpredictability, have conspired to force the gamblers to clip their wings, or be driven out of business. And, in fact, the reason why the government — like many other governments round the world — was forced to reduce subsidies to business was, in large measure, due to its inability to cover everybody against all risks all the time. The hurricane in the financial markets smashed the hot-house.

The process of education in risk analysis and insurance, that began in the major companies of the economy such as Israel Aircraft Industries, Tadiran, El Al, Zim and the like, has come to encompass more and more medium and small firms included in foreign trade. The coming Banking On It columns will examine what are the main services in this important and growing area, who provides them, how they can be used and whether the techniques of insurance against foreign risk can be adapted to the uncertainties of the domestic Israeli economy.

This is the first of a series.



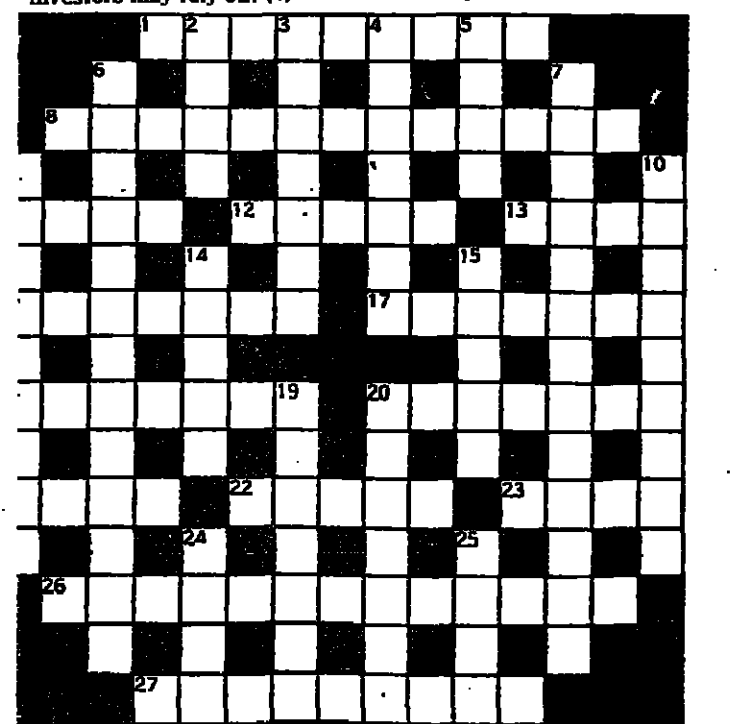
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

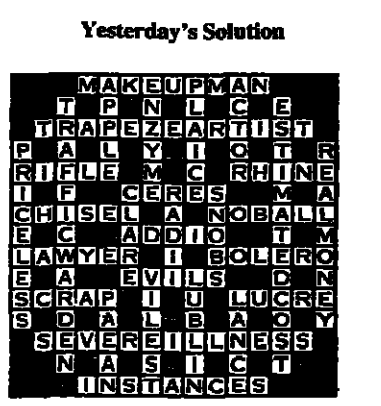
- Seek a criminal now the railway line has been laid (5,4)
- Our violent Ray disposed of a violent political character (13)
- Sweet and sour (4)
- Point two underlined in Mr. Fawkes's November diary? (5)
- One time some time ago (4)
- Taking everything into account it is the best working habit (7)
- The root of all reformist policies (7)
- Blow up the anti-monetarist policy (7)
- Malay's pronounced ill feeling (7)
- One sort of trust small investors may rely on? (4)

DOWN

- 22 Stories with stern endings they say (5)
- 23 Knock out nuts after having turned them (4)
- 26 Like rival businesses once entries have been accepted (2,11)
- 27 What one can see of Hull is enjoyed by non-paying guests (9)
- 2 What angry men hit if they go through the ceiling? (4)
- 3 Essential in 1500 that nothing left for reformation of the curia? (7)
- 4 Fishing boat that cruises around aimlessly (7)
- 5 Unco-operative habit (4)



Yesterday's Solution



QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 5 Brass, 8 Parthing, 9 Hears, 10 Emphasis, 11 Robot, 14 Pet, 16 Spruce, 17 Origin, 18 Now, 20 Cache, 24 Straight, 25 Fiery, 26 Seeding, 27 Strip, DOWN: 1 Office, 2 Grape, 3 Chest, 4 Enice, 6 Rhetoric, 7 Sardonic, 12 Agiarist, 13 Euphoria, 14 Pen, 15 Tow, 19 Outset, 21 Tardy, 22 Again, 23 Stage.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Head harness
- 4 Sugary
- 8 King of Phrygia
- 9 Atrocious act
- 10 Pungent vegetable
- 11 Stock speculator
- 12 High-pitched bark
- 14 Young girl
- 15 Stripped instrument
- 18 Take food
- 21 Wrinkle up
- 23 Sea-war
- 25 Bring to life
- 26 Higher than
- 27 Clothing
- 28 Rivalet

DOWN

- 1 Stupely
- 2 American state
- 3 Languid
- 4 Badger's burrow
- 5 Rub out
- 6 Unproved idea
- 7 Mildly crazy
- 13 Agreeable
- 16 Pair
- 17 Break through
- 19 Father
- 20 Buy back
- 22 Cobble's model

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Tower of David — Jerusalem

a festive concert to mark the 20th anniversary of the reunification of Jerusalem and the opening of the traditional series of outdoor concerts in May, June and July 1987

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Conducted by Lior Shambadal
Soloist Gila Yaron, Soprano

O. Partos — Concertino for String Orchestra
W.A. Mozart — Exsultate, Jubilate — Motet for Soprano and Orchestra, K. 165
F. Schubert — Symphony No. 3 in D Major

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Mark, Simon, and Peter Astaire; Club In Ladbrooke Villa Resort, Eilat; Sheila and Nahum Geller; Lilian and Victor Hochhausser; Sol, Larry and Sarah, Jeffrey and Elizabeth Kropfner; Theo and Sophie Klein; Kaplan Kuschlik Foundation; Olivier and Laurent Kraemer; Daniel Kropf in honour of his mother Mrs. Hella Kropf; James and Samantha Levine together with Adam Levine; Barbara and Morton Mandel; Joy Ungerleider-Mayerson and Philip Mayerson; Ruth and Conrad Morris; Chema and Dr. Irving Moskowitz; Mrs. Emma Lazaroff-Schaver; Carol and Stanley Simmonds, Bonds Street Music Ltd.; Hans and Ruth Stern; Henrietta Stern and Jerome L. Stern; Della and Fred Worms; and Mrs. Zmira Zilkha.

Admission to the site: NIS 3.00 for adults and NIS 2.50 for children; there is no additional charge for the concert.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

INAUGURATION OF
THE MEXICO CHAIR IN MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Lecture:
Prof. Seev Neumann
Dean of the Faculty of Management
The Leon Recanat Graduate School of Business
Administration and Incumbent of the Chair

Building an Information Systems Strategy for the University
on Tuesday, May 26, 1987, at 6:00 p.m.
Recanat Building, Leon Hall,
Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv
Entrance through Frenkel Gate (7) and Gate 8,
— The public is invited —

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar keeps its calm in a hectic week

The dollar closed higher on Friday as market operators closed short dollar positions ahead of the long U.S. Memorial Day weekend. The currency moved within narrow trading ranges throughout the week as the currency market exhibited a surprising stability in the face of volatile stock and bond markets. The dollar reached its lowest levels for the week on Tuesday when U.S. stocks and bonds fell sharply. These moves reflected market nervousness over Citicorp's plan to increase its reserve against possible loan losses by \$3 billion. After the initial shock, the markets reviewed this as a positive development towards diffusion of the Third World debt problem, and the U.S. currency edged back up.

The dollar continued to draw support from market conviction that any weakness will be countered by a quick U.S. discount rate increase. Therefore, the dollar was largely unaffected by additional evidence of U.S. economic weakness. Housing starts and capacity utilization were reported to decline in April, while durable goods orders were only marginally higher. The Gross National Product deflator, an important measure of inflation, was revised upwards to show an annual rate of 4.2 per cent during the first quarter. The pound sterling was the weakest currency on Friday. Its interest-rate advantage against the dollar has eroded gradually.

The major trend for the dollar is still down. Friday's activity, which pushed it higher, was characterized by thin trading and short-covering. Nevertheless, the U.S. currency has attracted more support recently due to higher interest rates and this has slowed down the extent of dollar selling in a considerable manner.

It is important to remember that major trends usually reverse or reassert themselves after long weekends. It is, therefore, very important to watch carefully the developments of all trends after both European and U.S. markets open on Tuesday.

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Bruno recommends to cabinet

Banks must give up financial counselling

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

The Bank of Israel's far-reaching proposal to remove all forms of financial counselling from the commercial banks was widely reported yesterday.

The proposal was tabled by Governor Michael Bruno at the ministerial committee charged with implementing the recommendations of the Bejski commission's report. The central bank came out in firm support of the commission's call for a ban on banks giving advice.

Bruno came out, however, in favour of broadening the ban to include every type of financial transaction, including shekel deposits, savings schemes and provident funds, as well as securities and mutual fund investments.

Bruno, echoing the Bejski com-

mission's arguments, noted that the potential conflicts of interest of the banks made it impossible to receive impartial counselling from banks.

The solution, according to the Bank of Israel proposal prepared by Avi Ben-Bassat, deputy head of the research department, was to take counselling out of the banks. They would, however, be allowed to market and advertise their products as they wished.

Counselling services would be available, under the proposal, from independent non-bank companies, where qualified and licensed financial advisers would offer them for a fee. Execution of orders, whether the buying and selling of securities, or the placement and withdrawal of deposits, would be done by the banks or by the counselling firms themselves, if they offered broker-

age facilities as well.

However, the proposal would also permit the banking concerns to set up "sister companies," owned by the bank's own parent concerns, which could offer counselling, possibly in close proximity to banking offices. These companies would have to have separate boards of directors and management and a "Chinese wall" would make illegal the transfer of information between the bank and the investment house.

The ministers at the meeting generally expressed positive reactions to the proposal. Finance Minister Moshe Nissim said he intended to invite the heads of the commercial banks to the committee's next meeting to enable them to voice their views. He said that immediately afterwards the committee would

reach operative decisions on how to proceed on this issue.

In a related matter, Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi urged his colleagues in the meeting to take up the matter of the bank share "arrangement" urgently. Failure to act would lead to effective nationalization of the banks, which, he said, "is an absolutely undesirable situation."

Ya'acobi added that decisions regarding the recycling of the bank shares held by the public were needed soon to allow people to make investment decisions regarding shares due for redemption this October. Nissim replied that he hoped to present the recommendations of the Treasury and Bank of Israel teams working on this problem before "a suitable government forum," within a month.



Michael Bruno (Rahamin Israeli)

Luz, Electric Corp. in solar-power pact

By DAVID ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Luz Industries Ltd. said yesterday it had signed a power-purchase agreement with the Israeli Electric Corp. that will pave the way to begin construction of a \$70 million solar energy plant in the Negev.

The agreement calls for the electric corporation to buy electricity produced at the 25-megawatt station at pre-determined prices. The station will be built and operated by Jerusalem-based Luz but financed by private investors who will own the plant itself.

Construction will begin after Luz has lined up the investors and financing, and the Regional Planning Authority has selected a site, a Luz spokeswoman said yesterday. She estimated that both stages would be completed within several months and the plant would be operating sometime in 1989 or 1990.

The Negev station will include a field of parabolic troughs covering 150,000 square metres. The design is expected to incorporate the company's latest solar collection design, still under development, known as Luz System 3 (LS-3). It will generate approximately 67,000 megawatts an hour, with about 80 per cent of the energy coming exclusively from the sun.

"We view this contract as a major step forward for our young company and as an important statement about the future development of solar energy in Israel," Luz President Arnold Goldman said in a statement yesterday. He noted that the Energy Ministry and electric corporation had long-term plans to install between 200 and 300 megawatts of solar power in Israel by the year 2000.

The Negev plant will follow the same financing method as its California predecessors, the oldest of which has been in operation for about three years. In each case, Luz signs an agreement with the local electric utility for the latter to purchase the plant's power. In California, Luz began construction while recruiting investors for the project, who own the plant through a limited partnership. Luz continues to maintain and operate the plants under contract.

In Israel, however, the spokeswoman said "no serious work will be

done until we find financing." In addition, Luz will explore other kinds of ownership arrangements as an alternative to limited partnership. Irwin Field, a Luz director visiting Israel for the contract-signing and to begin the process of finding investors, said he anticipated government assistance, in the form of grants, subsidized loans, or at least a loan guarantee. Nevertheless, he added, "We are looking to raise a significant amount of funds for the project outside Israel - probably the vast majority."

The \$70m. price tag attached to the Negev project is projected to cost \$50m. less than what Luz is spending for a roughly 30-megawatt equivalent station in California. Field explained that part of the savings in the Israeli project would come from development of the LS-3 system, which incorporates larger solar assemblies and is expected to cut construction costs in the area of 30 per cent.

Field warned, however, that LS-3 was still in development and might not be ready for use in the Negev plant.

He said greater use of Israeli subcontractors would also add to the savings, as would the hoped-for government assistance. Field also said Luz was accepting a lower profit margin than normal on the project.

"We look at it as a very important first step for introducing solar energy into Israel and the Mediterranean region," he said, explaining that it would serve in effect as a demonstration project.

In the U.S., Luz's future to a large extent hinges on the LS-3 project, Field said. One of the chief advantages to investors in joining the solar projects has been the tax breaks offered by the federal government. Those benefits are due to end in 1988, at which time, Field said, Luz hopes the LS-3 technology will enable its solar power plants to be profitable without tax advantages.

The Luz spokeswoman would not give exact figures on the rates the electric corporation would pay for the power generated by the Negev plant, except to say they were the customary rates paid to independent energy providers. These include small-scale generators, such as windmills, that are hooked up to the national grid.

Leumi to cut prime rate

Bank Leumi announced yesterday a further reduction of interest rates to borrowers, by three percentage points, starting June 1, to 18 per cent annually.

Other borrowing rates based on the prime will be adjusted accordingly. Thus, personal overdrafts in the Zechut Yeter scheme will be priced at 30 per cent, for customers with authorizations up to NIS 1,700, and 30 per cent for those with lines of up to NIS 5,000. Credit utilized through purchases with Viscards will also cost 36 per cent from next week.

However, the excess interest rate on amounts drawn exceeding authorized limits will remain at 12 per cent above the rate for authorized overdrafts. The top rate charged by Leumi on personal accounts will therefore be 48 per cent per annum.

Leumi's move follows Bank Hapoalim's announcement of a two-point to 19 per cent per annum 10 days ago. Further falls in interest rates are expected soon, and the Bank of Israel is likely to cut the rates it charges commercial banks that borrow from it at.

EBAN

(Continued from Page One)

and Ehud Olmert, two Likud subcommittee members.

Magen, an associate of Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, has clearly sought to deflect the heat from Rafi Eitan, former head of the Lekem scientific liaison bureau that "ran" Pollard. Eitan a long-time ally of Sharon, was recently appointed by him to head Israel Chemicals. Magen has sought to direct attention away from Eitan towards Vice Premier Shimon Peres (rather than to Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, with whom Sharon has enjoyed good relations since their days in the IDF.)

The other chief leaker, Ehud Olmert, is a close confidant of Prime Minister Shamir, and he is concerned to deflect attention from Shamir and former defence minister Moshe Arens toward the Alignment duo, Peres and Rabin.

Thus the leaks have concerned the period after Pollard's discovery, when Peres and Rabin were in charge, rather than the period of his recruitment, when Shamir and Arens were involved.

Jonathan Pollard, an American citizen, was sentenced to life imprisonment for passing U.S. naval intelligence documents to Israel. His recruitment and discovery cover the two terms of Shamir's premiership,

Peres's time as prime minister, and the terms of Rabin and Moshe Arens as defence minister.

In order to forestall a situation where the subcommittee presents the two - or even three reports - the members went into virtual hiding from the press at the Neirum police retreat, in the hope that a consensus could be worked out between the three Alignment members, Eban, Simcha Dinitz and Micha Harish, and the three Likud men, Magen, Olmert and Eitan Ben-Elissar. The seventh member, the NRP's Yosef Burg, has found it convenient to be abroad at the crucial stage.

Dinitz and Harish, rather than compete with Olmert and Magen, in leaking to the media, have been pressing for separate reports; but Eban, as chairman of the subcommittee, has been making every effort to get out a unanimous report.

It is feared that a consensus report will be so watered down, that it will not be taken seriously. The Knesset and public, which are waiting in eager anticipation for the possible bombshell, will be disappointed.

By contrast, a more important and credible report on the espionage affair will be that expected early next month from Dr. Yehoshua Rotenstreich and Rav Aluf (Res.) Zvi Tsur.

TABOO

(Continued from Page One)

for Jews in this process of change. The mood of the Russian intelligentsia is to make sure that the Jews do not have a meaningful role in the order."

Virtually all of the 30-40 refusniks that this reporter interviewed in Moscow and Leningrad in the last week strongly condemned the meeting between Soviet officials and Edgar Bronfman and Morris Abram in March. Despite the American Jewish leaders' optimistic assessment, and the increase in the number of Jews allowed to emigrate, the Soviets had simultaneously stepped up refusniks based on supposed knowledge of secrets. They said that in the two months since the Americans' visit, 2,000 refusniks had been refused the right to emigrate on security grounds. Few of them had jobs with any relation to security.

Meanwhile, the refusniks are sceptical of reports - denied in Jerusalem - that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will meet Foreign Minister Shimon Peres in Bucharest. The most commonly expressed theory here is that the report of a meeting was leaked by anti-Gorbachev sources in the Soviet government to discredit the Soviet leader. There-

fore, the refusniks say, even if the meeting was planned, it now seems unlikely to take place.

Recently released Leningrad prisoner-of-conscience Raoul Zelichenok is extremely concerned about growth of anti-Semitism under glasnost. "It is very positive that people all have greater ability to express themselves, but unfortunately people in this country who are opposed to the very existences of the Jews can now also speak out without limitation. Societies like Pomatz are close to receiving official recognition."

Zelichenok said he has evidence that neo-Nazi groups exist in Leningrad and Moscow and are growing rapidly.

Another released prisoner-of-conscience, Ari (Leonid) Volovskiy, said that he and other refusniks find it difficult to believe that a Peres-Gorbachev meeting will take place. He added, "I am worried that Israeli leaders don't really understand with whom they are dealing. The Soviets are not Arabs, but they hate Israel and the Jews."

Meanwhile, 21 Moscow refusniks delivered a petition Friday to the Central Committee of the Communist Party calling the government to give an accounting for the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg.

GORBACHEV

(Continued from Page One)

central Bucharest.

There, his neck draped by a Young Pioneer's red scarf presented to him at the airport, the Soviet leader joined hands with two Romanian women and took part with Ceausescu in a traditional Romanian folk dance.

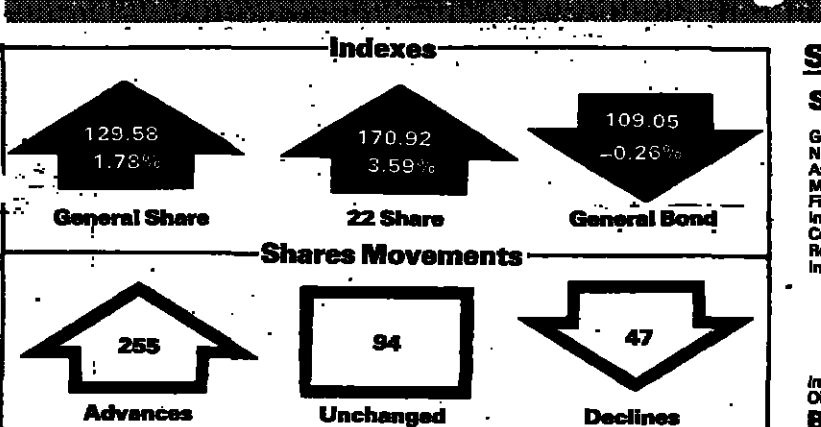
He later opened a first round of talks with Ceausescu, Romania's autocratic leader since 1965 who has sometimes upset Moscow by adopting a different line on foreign policy issues and by resisting greater integration of Communist economies.

Romanian television said Ceausescu and Gorbachev vowed to develop Soviet-Romanian relations and their talks took place "in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding."

Diplomats said the report fell short of saying the two men were in unanimous agreement on all issues but showed they had avoided serious disagreement.

Speaking at a banquet later, Gorbachev said there were some areas of economic cooperation that were only average or poor. He said the value of trade should be judged by the quality of the goods and called for broader party, industrial and intellectual ties.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices

Name	Price	Turnover	% change
Commercial Banks			
Bank Leumi	2380	2831	+1.3
Bank Hapoalim	2310	12	+6.8
Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")			
Bank Leumi	700.43	384	+0.5
Bank Hapoalim	1120.00	308	+1.0
Bank Mizrahi	380.00	301	+0.5
Bank Hapoalim r	633.48	128	+0.3
General A	1833.00	120	+1.4
Leumi O.I.	4033.00	307	+1.0
Fin. Trade	532.00		
Mortgage Banks			
Leumi Mort.	9500	225	+2.7
Dev. Mort.	3990	3148	+4.9
Mishkan r	3900	673	+4.7
Yehonim	24200	107	+2.0
Morav	8500	227	+4.2
Financial Institutions			
AgriCo	no trading		
Ind. Dev. Co.	no trading		
Clal Leasing O.I.	28500	142	-0.1
Insurance			
Avnir O.I.	1435	282	-0.7
Phoenix O.I.	751	2338	+0.3
Hamishmar	6950	142	+0.4
Machshav	5100	50	+3.0
Sahar	7820	1333	+5.4
Zion Hold. 1	10400		
Trade & Services			
Mot. Ezer	719	2728	
Lighterage	28428	21	
Cold Storage	1510	1345	+2.7
Dan Hotels	2300	100	+2.2
Yehonim Hotel	2800	282	+2.2
Tifon 1	27180	99	-0.0
Tifon 1	930	873	+1.1
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azornim	1480	25818	+3.5
Elion	482	6645	
Africa Int. O.I.	64100	543	+4.8
Dev. Mort.	7100	551	+4.0
Bryndis Oil	5000	1358	+4.0
Ressco r	5120	48	-5.0
Maehadrin	8820	1888	+5.1
Maehadrin	1885	2231	+1.8
Industrials			
Dutak B	5820	2083	+2.5
Priz-2a	no trading		
23 Shares			
Name	Price	Turnover	% change
First Internat'l	7403	4200	+3.8
Hasaroth r	420	80009	+3.0
Superior A	12520	940	+2.8
Superior B	12170	840	+2.8
Delek r	9130	10220	+3.5
Priz. & Building	10200	3800	+3.5
ILDC r	82020	550	+2.3
Isapio	4920	180	+2.8
Clal R Estate	918	27500	+4.0
Elia	110	no trading	
Delta Gall 1	5880	980	+3.5
Agan	1975	800	+2.3
Teva r	13818	3680	+2.5
Dead Sea	30812290	+3.3	
Petroleum	881	33000	+4.3
Hadara Paper	455130	156	+4.0
Central Trade	13828	113	+3.0
Clal Industries	277	1700	+3.5
IDB Develop.	10836	3040	+4.0
Elion	6854	1880	+4.5
Discount Invest	6854	7200	+4.5
Clal I.D.	1506	1680	+4.5
Pac Invest.	3550	2400	+2.5

Statistics

Stock Indices	Value	% change
General (incl. agrmt.)	188.07	+3.00%
Non-agrmt. Banks	183.54	+3.11%
Partially linked	102.17	+1.0%
Foreign Currency	112.30	+0.25%
PC denominated	112.88	+0.13%
FC linked	102.18	+0.25%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.47	+0.08%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	108.66	-0.10%
Long-term 5-7 yrs	110.09	-0.25%
Long-term 7+ yrs	110.46	-0.77%

Bond Indices

Bond Indices	Value	% change
Index-linked Bonds	106.81	-0.35%
Index-linked	106.02	-0.48%
Partially linked	102.17	+1.0%
Foreign Currency	112.30	+0.25%
PC denominated	112.88	+0.13%
FC linked	102.18	+0.25%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.47	+0.08%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	108.66	-0.10%
Long-term 5-7 yrs	110.09	-0.25%
Long-term 7+ yrs	110.46	-0.77%

Share Movements

Share Movements	Value	% change
Advances	255	(288)
Unchanged	94	(121)
Declines	47	(107)

Bond Market Trends

Bond Market Trends	Value	% change
Index-linked	106.81	-0.35%
Index-linked	106.02	-0.48%
Partially linked	102.17	+1.0%
Foreign Currency	112.30	+0.25%
PC denominated	112.88	+0.13%
FC linked	102.18	+0.25%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.47	+0.08%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	108.66	-0.10%
Long-term 5-7 yrs	110.09	-0.25%
Long-term 7+ yrs	110.46	-0.77%

Arrangement Yields

Arrangement Yields	Value	% change
106 ord.	15.32%	
Union O.I.	14.84%	
Discount A	15.49%	
Mishkan r	15.14%	
Hapoalim r	15.81%	
General A	14.91%	
Leumi Stock	15.45%	
Fin. Trade 1	15.81%	

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Elite profit up, but crimped by controls

by KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - Elite Ltd. has reported a NIS 16 million increase in turnover for the abbreviated 1986 fiscal year, with sales of NIS 182.7m. compared with NIS 166.7m. for the whole of the previous year.

The manufacturer of chocolates and coffee announced that profit for the period April through December reached NIS 3.5m., compared with NIS 3.7m. for all of fiscal 1985.

This year Israeli companies adjusted their fiscal years to begin on January 1, instead of April 1 as in the past.

Executives said corporate performance might have been even better for price controls that hinder profitability, and the absence of the traditionally strong January through April period, which includes the Pesach holiday when sales are strong.

Still, the company said, sales, when adjusted for the cost-of-living index, increased 18 per cent when compared with three-quarters of the previous year.

Despite the company's upturn in

sales, however, the board of directors decided not to issue a dividend for 1986.

Elite is rated as Israel's 10th-largest industrial company.

David Federman, who was elevated to the managing director's post at the end of last year, declared that he would seek to rid the company of its unprofitable operations such as Ma'adanot Ltd., a frozen foods firm owned jointly by Elite, Osem and Sunfrost.

Elite had sought to sell its one-third share to its partners, but a dispute has arisen as to the company's worth. Elite is seeking \$2m. for its shares, but Osem Ltd. and Sunfrost Ltd. have offered only \$1.5m.

Ma'adanot has lost money in recent years, but a turnaround that began a year-and-a-half ago is expected to produce a profit this year.

Elite, whose sales are primarily on the local market, reported that exports hovered near the previous year's level. Exports for nine months of 1986 were \$12m., compared with \$16m. for the whole of 1985.

Israel Money Markets

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)				
Bank	Deposit	7 days	14 days	30 days
Bank Leumi (May 18)	Up to 500	8.00	10.00	12.00
	1,000-9,999	15.75	16.00	16.00
	10,000-49,999	17.25	17.00	16.00
	50,000+	17.25	17.50	16.50
	50,000+	17.25	17.50	16.50
Hapoalim (May 19)	Up to 500	8.00	9.00	10.00
	1,000-9,999	16.00	16.00	16.00
	10,000-49,999	16.50	16.50	16.50
	50,000+	17.00	17.00	17.00
	50,000+	17.00	17.00	17.00
Discount (May 21)	Up to 500	8.00	10.00	10.00
	1,000-9,999	16.00	16.00	16.00
	10,000-50,000	17.50	17.50	17.50
	50,000-99,999	17.50	17.50	17.50
	100,000+	17.50	17.50	17.50
Mizrahi	Up to 500	—	—	—
	1,000-2,500	—	—	—
	2,500-5,000	—	—	—
	5,000-10,000	—	—	—
	10,000-50,000	—	—	—
First Bank (May 6)	Up to 500	10.00	12.00	12.00
	1,000-4,999	15.00	16.20	15.80
	5,000-9,999	16.00	17.20	17.00
	10,000-49,999	17.00	18.00	18.40
	50,000+	18.00	18.30	18.50
Pariah (foreign currency deposit rates, May 25)				
Currency (min. deposit)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	6.875	7.250	7.875	
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	7.125	7.125	7.500	
Deutschmark (DM 200,000)	2.625	2.750	2.875	
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	2.875	2.875	3.000	
West German yen	2.500	2.500	2.500	
Source: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary according to size of deposit.				

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Shin Bet on trial

ONCE AGAIN it was left to the Supreme Court, this time sitting as the Court of Criminal Appeals, to vindicate Israel's claim to be a country of laws not of men, a country in which even a legitimate plea of state security offers no automatic sanction for torture and perjury.

The petitioner in the case before the court was former IDF officer Izat Nafsu, a Circassian, who had been sentenced in 1981 to 18 years in jail for treason and espionage; and whose conviction and sentence were later upheld by the Military Court of Appeals. In fact, however, it was the officer's Shin Bet interrogators who turned out to be on trial, and it is they who emerged with their reputations hopelessly tarnished.

The threat of a police inquiry is now hanging over their heads, and the General Security Service which they represented is now finally on its way to a well-merited cleanup.

The Shin Bet could almost certainly have nailed Lieutenant Nafsu down on the lesser charge — to which he has now pleaded guilty — of not informing his superiors of two meetings he had, back in 1979, while serving as a special tasks officer, with a Fatah commander in southern Lebanon. But the decision had evidently been made high up in the Shin Bet that the young officer was a traitor and should be forced to own up to it. And forced to do so he was.

Under the plea bargaining agreement between Nafsu's lawyers and the military judge advocate-general, Tat-Aluf Amnon Nevo, the state denied that the petitioner had been kicked and mauled, as he had complained. But it was conceded that his "confession" had been extracted by illegal methods falling just short of physical violence, the employment of which was falsely denied by the interrogators when they gave testimony in military court.

Since the judge advocate-general agreed that the graver charges of treason and espionage could not be sustained by the "additional" evidence originally supplied by Nafsu's prosecutors, the Supreme Court refrained from inquiring whether that supposedly corroborative evidence itself was not perhaps tainted with deliberate fabrication.

What the Supreme Court did was to sentence Nafsu, whom it demoted to the rank of sergeant-major, to two years in jail, and since he had already served more than 7 years of the original sentence, to let him go at once. At the same time — and even more importantly — the court pointed, in the strongest possible language, to the need for a revision of the Shin Bet's *modus operandi* as revealed in the Nafsu case.

It was thus the second occasion in less than two years in which the Shin Bet, as presently constituted, has been exposed as unfit under the law, and a dire threat to its own credibility.

Last year it was disclosed that the Shin Bet had, in the Line 300 case, falsely implicated a senior army officer, Tat-Aluf (as he then was) Yitzhak Mordechai in crimes committed by its own operatives. It was when he identified one of his own tormentors as a Shin Bet operative involved in the Line 300 case that Nafsu was confirmed in his resolve to challenge his conviction, under a newly passed law, before the Supreme Court.

That one branch of state security — the Shin Bet — should so foolishly and brazenly take on another and, in the final analysis, more vital branch — the army — tells something of the corruption of basic values produced by the post-1967 occupation.

Israel cannot, however, afford to wait for its dispute with the Arabs to be settled before it regains sanity again. The Supreme Court took due note of the fact that a special team was already engaged in the investigation of Shin Bet methods with a view to their reform. The reference was to the committee of two appointed by Premier Yitzhak Shamir, consisting of former State Comptroller Yitzhak Tunik and former Mossad chief Aluf (Res.) Zvi Zamir.

In hailing the Supreme Court's decision yesterday, Mr. Shamir also warned against any attempt to "throw the baby out with the bath water" in handling the Shin Bet.

It is a trifle difficult to figure out what the premier intended. If he meant to suggest that the Arab terror-busting Shin Bet should not be disabled, his warning was worse than a truism. But perhaps he intended to propose that the "traditional" — and until recently rarely admitted — methods must not be radically changed, for fear that this might render the service impotent.

In that event it would have been more honest of Mr. Shamir to state openly that he disagrees with the Supreme Court's dictum in the Nafsu decision that any Shin Bet interrogation leading to court proceedings must be bound by the same rules as a police investigation.

The rules of police investigation in this country are hardly a model of rigidity. Evidence gathered by not entirely proper means, which would be thrown out of court in the U.S., is admissible here. But the kind of physical and psychological harassment — the mildest term applicable — to which Izat Nafsu was subjected, is not, and it must specifically be barred to the Shin Bet, except in the most extreme cases where people's lives are in imminent danger.

In other words, the supposedly time-hallowed methods must be drastically revised. Those who applied them in the Nafsu case should take the rap. Finally, the type of total blackout ordered in the Nafsu case until it reached the Supreme Court, cannot but be outlawed.

Hussein's new overture

David Krivine

PRE-OCCUPIED as we are with the in-fighting between Labour and Likud over the proposed international conference on the Middle East, we pay no attention to the most striking breakthrough in Israel's foreign relations since Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem: King Hussein's readiness to hold peace talks with Israel.

Our obsession with the political factions' internal conflict takes precedence over our country's external life-and-death conflict with the Arabs. For 40 years we have beseeched the Arabs to talk with us, and now they agreed. How do we react? Not for the first time we put the cart before the horse. We are so busy arguing with ourselves about Hussein's procedural stipulations that we may not get round to examining the challenging possibilities opened up by Hussein's new overture.

The dilemma we have to resolve is not a simple one, nor does the government give us a statesmanlike lead. Labour and Likud act like advocates for prosecution and defence; each side presents with a lawyer's rhetoric the pros and cons of Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's package-deal. The end result is deadlock (five votes to five in the inner cabinet). Peres is right in calling for elections, so that the country should have its say.

Public opinion will decide the issue, whether elections are held or not. Paralysis at the centre calls into play the periphery. The national unity government is saying to the country at large: we cannot make up our mind, you must make it up for us.

The two sides each have a case. The Likud has the advantage of supporting the status quo as the party of conservatism. Labour is more adventurous, wanting a change of policy. It summons the nation to "take a chance in the cause of peace." What will happen when a poll is taken? Has the nation made up its mind which way to go?

I THINK IT has not — and cannot, because it is confused. Three issues are critical, and over all three obscurity reigns. There is a reason of course: the subject is delicate and it may be dangerous to say too much before negotiations begin. But the public cannot give Labour a mandate for action without having some idea of what the outcome will be.

The first of the three issues is the international conference itself. Peres is optimistic, promising that it will eat out of our hand. We are not so sure. It is hard to fathom why the Jordanians should attach the greatest importance to "this get-together (without it they will not negotiate) if the participants have nothing to do, other than make a few polite speeches before retiring to the next room for drinks. Pronouncements from Amman give the impression that it expects more active participation from the international community than that.

Equally puzzling is how the five permanent members of the UN Security Council can be brought to patronize this event, when two of them, the Soviet Union and China, are required in hectoring tones by the Israelis (albeit with American backing) to make radical changes in their policies towards Israel and the Jewish people — in order to win the privilege of attending what amounts to a symposium.

The second critical issue is: What outcome can be expected from the negotiations with Jordan, if and

party of conservatism. Labour is more adventurous, wanting a change of policy. It summons the nation to "take a chance in the cause of peace." What will happen when a poll is taken? Has the nation made up its mind which way to go?

when they take place? We cannot know ahead of time whether such bilateral talks will succeed or fail. But we do need some evidence that success is at least conceivable, that there is a possible meeting of minds, that the two sides will not be speaking completely at cross-purposes.

As far as we know, Israel will consider only two scenarios. One is the Allon Plan, which offers the Arab governments most of the occupied territories, but retains certain strategic zones and the whole of Jerusalem. The second possibility is a federative solution, as adumbrated once by former premier Menachem Begin. The occupied territories would remain united under joint Israeli and Arab rule.

King Hussein is not unaware that this is Israel's position. Does his willingness to talk indicate that it is negotiable?

Suppose it is and the two governments agree to a settlement. A third problem will then arise: to win a consensus inside Israel for the territorial sacrifices involved.

THIS MAY BE the most intractable obstacle of the three. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin sent up a trial balloon last month when he spoke disparagingly of the West Bank villages of Alfei Menashe and Ariel, dismissing them as less important for Israel's defence than Kiryat Shmona.

Labour has got itself into a pickle over this. By joining a national unity government with Likud, it gave retroactive justification to the Begin-Sharon policy of dotting the territories with Jewish nooks and footholds which have no prospect of support-

ing themselves or paying their way, yet which will be difficult to uproot.

Rabin seems unaware that there is a contradiction here which needs careful unravelling. In bluntly stating that Ariel has no more to do with security than Afula, he plays into the hands of his opponents. Everybody knows that Afula is in friendly territory and Ariel in enemy territory.

For all our criticism of Gush Emunim settlers, we cannot deny their courage. Surrounded as they are by a hostile Arab population whose loyalty is to the PLO, their situation is more intimidating than that of Kiryat Shmona, despite the occasional Katyusha rocket which falls on that northern town.

Rabin has provided the Likud with an opening that they are not slow to pick up. They say: "We supported your (Labour's) settlements and look how you throw ours to the wolves." Gush Emunim say: "Two organizations want to liquidate us: the PLO and Labour."

They add: "Labour backs the Arabs against the Jews."

These slogans will go down well on the hustings. It will be hard work refuting them.

LABOUR'S CAUSE IS by no means lost. Over the first issue in dispute, the international conference, Peres can argue that negotiations should be allowed to proceed until it is clear what kind of gathering the great powers will countenance. If there is no agreement over the terms of reference of the conference, there need be no conference.

Over the second issue, King Hussein has helped Labour considerably by declaring earlier this month that it is not realistic to expect Israel's withdrawal from all the territories acquired in 1967. That does not mean

he will accept the Allon Plan. He may have in mind only "minor border rectifications" (according to one interpretation of UN Resolution 242). Still, Labour could convincingly argue that what the king has said is enough to justify at least the opening of bilateral peace talks, with no obligations on either side to accept solutions they do not want.

The third issue ought not to be a major obstacle, but it is. The insistence of 30,000 or 40,000 settlers (those who would have to leave) on staying where they are should not be an insurmountable obstacle, when what is at stake is a resolution of the century-old war between Jew and Arab. Yet the voters are likely to take the fate of these settlements in Judea, Samaria, and Gaza very seriously.

The question that troubles everybody is whether the traumatic forced evacuation of Yamit will be repeated. Or would Hussein let the settlements survive in territories under his rule? And would their occupants consent to stay if he does? (The answer is almost certainly no.) Might a federative solution avoid the deadlock by leaving everyone where they are?

We need some kind of answer to these questions. Labour will find it difficult to be precise, and the matters in dispute are all controversial. Nevertheless if they want a green light for negotiations to start, they will have to persuade the ordinary citizen that there is a territorial solution acceptable to Jordan and to the great powers which can bring peace between Jew and Arab — without surrendering Jew from Jew inside Israel, or leading the country to bitter civil strife.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

To sanctify the secular

Aryeh Carmell

THERE HAS recently been a spate of articles and letters on the subject of secular humanist Judaism, some in response to my article "The failed god" (March 24). They have proven quite enlightening on the aims and beliefs of this movement, though perhaps not always in the way the authors intended. The writers have shown themselves skilled in scoring debating points but, on the whole, the negatives of the movement come over much more strongly than the positives.

I am pleased to see that Prof. Yehuda Bauer (Letters - May 7) concedes the first point in my article. Secular Judaism is not new, he agrees. It first emerged quite some time ago in the form of secular Zionism. And it has not failed. Its success is attested to by this very state in which we live. Then why does Professor Bauer need to reinvent it now?

The answer that suggests itself is that though secular Judaism was successful in the political sphere, it has not done so well in the spheres of the mind and the spirit. The zest seems to have gone out of the Zionist enterprise. Many secular Israelis are quite prepared to consider living elsewhere if by so doing they can realize their dream of "the good life," which in secular terms means, of course, a life of material ease and prosperity.

It is unfortunately not at all clear how secular humanist Judaism plans to remedy this state of affairs. Professor Bauer, to his credit, does indeed try to tell us what secular humanism in a Jewish context stands for, besides "rejection of religious norms as binding." It is "acceptance of Jewish civilization as an inspiration in the continuing development of our culture."

Five words indeed. No doubt this includes study of the Bible and other religious literature from the secular standpoint, as expressions of ancient Jewish culture. The trouble is that this programme has been followed in secular circles for over a hundred years and a million schoolchildren in Israel are being indoctrinated with it at this moment, without noticeably inspiring them to adopt the spiritual goals and lofty ethical principles with which that literature abounds.

The culture and lifestyle of Israeli secular youth seem no better than the culture and lifestyle of Western secular youth the world over. They reflect very little of the Jewish cultural heritage. This is not surprising. What is surprising is that Professor Bauer thinks he will succeed where so many others have failed.

LOOKING at the Jewish world outside Israel, where, for the majority, Jewish identity is either vestigial or completely dormant, it is hard to see how Jewish humanism or any other ideology could have the power to stem the tide. The powerful factors making for Jewish disintegration are sociological not ideological.

RELATIONS WITH INDIA
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I read with great interest the article by Ya'akov Morris, "An exercise in frustration" (May 15). I am sympathetic with his feelings. I am British, non-Jewish and on a visit to your country. I lived and worked in Bombay from 1962 to 1974 with Current weekly news magazine. When the magazine carried a front-page picture of the triumphant Israeli soldiers re-entering and taking Jerusalem after the Six-Day War, the government of India made it very clear to the editor that they were displeased with the prominence given to the photo and its caption.

Regarding Mr. Morris's comment about Israelis having to apply for visas before entry to India, this applies now to subjects of most countries. These restrictions appeared after the problems encountered during the storming of the Golden Temple in Amritsar — very sacred to the Sikhs. This led India to be suspicious that the foment of trouble was initiated by monies coming into India from abroad backing the cause of a separatist Sikh state within India.

MRS. C.D. LENYON
Tel Aviv.
India's policy has been not simply to require Israelis to apply for visas, but to deny them. — Ed. (J.P.)

SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page One)

Even in times of grave economic crisis, Navon told the prime minister, previous governments had increased investment in education "because they understood its importance."

Recently the education system had absorbed a number of serious cuts in order to play its part in overcoming the nation's money problems, "but, if this latest cut is carried out it will pose a danger to our very future," Navon added.

Lea Levavi adds: Gila Ram, deputy secretary-general of the Histadrut Teachers' Union, said the cuts will mean that children from fourth grade up will spend less time in school and learn less. "You can't cut budgets in the first three grades because you can't send little children home before noon," she said.

Shoshana Bayer, head of the Secondary School Teachers' Association, said the biggest cuts would be in junior-high and high school, with up to four hours less per week than today.

Moshe Edelstein, chairman of the Histadrut-affiliated Principals' Association, added that a country which depends so much on quality as an answer to quantity will soon find itself "Levantine and shallow" if the trend of cuts continues.

Over 1,000 new classrooms were needed, but the government would allow money for only 445 to be built, Navon continued. This left an "insufferable situation, especially in the Arab sector."

PROFESSOR NEHAMA LEIBOWITZ

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I fail to see why Rabbi Eliezer Schach is inflamed by Professor Nehama Leibowitz's participation in a lecture programme for rabbis (May 7). She is a very learned woman of mature years who dresses with taste and modesty. Rabbi Ovadia Yosef's suggestion that Professor Leibowitz should lecture from behind a screen is not a fair solution to this problem. I have a better idea. Let Professor Leibowitz be treated with respect and consideration and lecture from a podium like all the other lecturers in the programme. Rabbi Schach and all his ilk can attend wearing burlap bags over their heads so that they will not be distressed or distracted by the sight of an educated woman.

E.M. SOLOWEY

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